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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; moderate temperature; light, variable winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c.; cash cotton, 7 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—A great British victory at Mafeking is reported with 500 Boers killed and Gen. Cronje captured. Fighting is reported at Glencoe, the result of which is unknown. Cecil Rhodes has asked for aid at Kimberley. Gen. Yule telegraphed on Sunday evening that the wounded at Dundee were doing well. Gen. Yule is, however, evidently in a tight corner, as he has now to face the main Boer army, under Gen. Joubert. According to advices from Durban, the Boers have entered Zululand, a large column advancing toward Meloth. The reports that the Transvaal is about to sue for peace are not credited, though it is thought that the Boers will retreat to their line of defense of the mountain passes of Laing's Nek and Drakenburg. Fuller accounts of the battle at Elandslaagte emphasize the splendid gallantry exhibited on both sides. Gen. French thanked the troops on the field after the battle, mentioning especially Col. Ian Hamilton's handling of the infantry. Some estimates place the Boer losses at 500 men. The British lost 248 killed and wounded. In the House of Commons the funds asked for by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the war were voted. Eight million pounds is to be raised by Treasury bills. The Chancellor, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, said he thought that the Transvaal ought to be made to pay at least a part of this sum. In the course of a debate following, Patrick O'Brien, a Parnellite member, was expelled for abusive language about Mr. Chamberlain. Various explanations are offered about the mobilization of British troops and the movements of naval vessels, among them being reports that France and Russia are harboring offensive designs. A message of congratulation on the British victories and sympathy for the loss of "so many valuable lives" appears in the Court Circular from Queen Victoria. The insurrection in the United States of Colombia has become general and it is rumored that Venezuelans are coming over to aid the rebels. The story of an operation on the Czar's head is declared to be untrue. Gen. Castro, the Venezuelan insurgent commander, has entered Caracas. Gen. Benjamin Harrison was yesterday received by the Prince of Wales. President Loubet gave an audience to Gen. Porter, Ambassador to France, and Gen. Draper, Ambassador to Italy. There was a fresh outbreak of Anti-Semitic riots in Moravia yesterday. German vandals defaced the statues of the Kaiser's ancestors yesterday. The Kaiser will exhibit the Frederick the Great collection at Paris.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Richard Croker appeared at Tammany Hall yesterday and immediately took charge of the local Democratic campaign.

Mrs. Stockwell the widow of Charles Stockwell, who was Vice President of Tiffany & Co., was yesterday robbed of £15,000 in valuables and money at the Hotel Savoy, London.

Page 2.

Capt. Schmittberger yesterday unearthed in a West Twenty-fourth Street flat what is believed to have been one of the most extensively planned schemes for wire tapping ever attempted in this city.

Page 3.

Gov. Roosevelt will ask for a special Grand Jury to investigate the alleged frauds in the Ninth District.

The Platform Committee of the Citizens' Union has adopted a new declaration of principles, including a provision for unassessed Judges.

Page 4.

Work was commenced yesterday on the alterations to be made in the interior of the Grand Central Station.

The New York Central's capital stock was increased yesterday by $15,000,000. The money will be used to purchase 10,000 freight and passenger cars and some locomotives.

The District Attorney will ask on Nov. 6 that the case of Leland B. Molineux be transferred to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court and a day set for the trial.

Sir Thomas Lipton said yesterday his new cup challenger would be a ninety-footer, the same as Shamrock, and that the cup races would be sailed in 1901 off Sandy Hook. Sir Thomas was entertained at dinner last evening at the Metropolitan Club.

Page 7.

The funeral of Col. John B. Yates was held at Schenectady yesterday.

Archbishop Chappelle issued a reply yesterday to the recent criticisms of the Catholic friars in the Philippines.

Page 14.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy has been subpoenaed to appear before the Mazet committee on Oct. 31 to tell what he knows of the Ramapo Water Company.

The will of ex-Justice Charles P. Daly was filed yesterday. The will makes bequests to public institutions and friends. The ex-Justice had no blood relatives left.

The new electric cars on the Third Avenue surface road did not get running well on the section from Sixty-fifth Street to the Harlem River until after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.

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A HOT DAY IN CHICAGO.

The Thermometer Reaches a Record Point of 82 Degrees.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—A distinctive place in the records of the Chicago Weather Bureau is given Oct. 23. Not once in the twenty-eight years that statistics of weather have been compiled in this city has the mercury risen so high so late in the year as it did to-day. A maximum temperature of 82 degrees was recorded in the afternoon, and it was commensurately warm and uncomfortable in the evening.

The month has been abnormally hot, and twice previously records for high temperature narrowly escaped being smashed.

FATAL WRECK ON THE WABASH

Freight Cars Break Loose and Collide with a Train.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 23.—A bad wreck occurred on the Wabash Road about four miles from here to-night, by which one man was killed and one fatally injured.

Thirteen loaded cars broke loose from a freight train and ran down grade to a point where there is a sharp curve in the track. Another freight was coming west at a lively rate of speed, and struck the cars with a terrible force. The engine was thrown twenty feet from the track and the cars were smashed into splinters.

Engineer Mosher, a new man, who was learning the road, was instantly killed, both legs being cut off, his right arm torn from the socket, and otherwise badly mangled. Engineer Bickle jumped and escaped with a sprained ankle. Fireman Bloomfield sustained probably fatal injuries. Brakeman Reynolds was also badly hurt.

San Francisco's Charter Upheld.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered two decisions upholding the new charter adopted by the people of San Francisco at the last municipal election. The contests were made by incumbent county officials to test the validity of the charter which gives to the Mayor almost unlimited powers in the conduct of municipal affairs.

Illicit Whisky in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 23.—There is a factional fight among the members of the State Board of Control of South Carolina's liquor dispensary. The majority faction have discharged Commissioner J. B. Douthit and his clerk. It is charged that Douthit mismanaged the sale of contraband whisky, that he bottled inferior liquor with a label of superior grade, and that he endeavored to advance the sales of the liquor bought from certain whisky houses. He was discharged without a hearing. The matter will be taken to the court.

ANOTHER ROUT OF BOERS REPORTED

Cronje Said to Be a Prisoner at Mafeking.

GLENCOE IS IN DANGER

Fears that War Office Is Withholding Reports.

RHODES ASKS FOR AID

Talk of Surrender by Transvaal Not Credited—More Details of the Battle of Elandslaagte—The British Charge.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Durban, Natal, says:

"An official of the Bonanza Mine, who has just arrived from Pretoria, declares that while there he heard that Col. Baden-Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, had captured Gen. Cronje and 30 other Boers and had killed 500.

The Daily Telegraph has received the following from Ladysmith, dated Sunday, 2:10 P. M.:

"The Boers, reported to be 9,000 strong and under the command of Commandant General Joubert and President Krüger in person, are to-day again attacking Glencoe.

"Gen Yule, commanding our troops, has moved his camp back into a better defensive position."

The Daily News publishes the following dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Sunday night:

"A large force under Commandant General Joubert and Commandant Vegan, opened fire on Dundee yesterday. The firing was continued to-day. The result is not known here."

A dispatch from Ladysmith, Natal, dated 4:15 Sunday afternoon, was received earlier. It was a literal repetition of Cape Town's Glencoe advices of yesterday.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, George Wyndham, made a statement in the House of Commons to-day, saying:

"Lord Wolseley sums up the position in Natal early this morning as follows:

"'In the battle of Elandslaagte, Oct. 21, two guns were captured from the Boers, who lost heavily.

"'A large column of the enemy appeared advancing from the north and west on Gen. Yule, who, consequently, had fallen back from Dundee, and was concentrating at Glencoe Junction. In this operation we gather in the wounded and medical attendants left at Dundee.

"'Gen. White was in position at Ladysmith, and is being reinforced from Pietermaritzburg.

"'The enemy appears to be in large numerical superiority.'"

A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons and First Lord of the Treasury, said that the War Office had no news of any serious engagement at Glencoe since Friday.

THE SITUATION OF GLENCOE.

It appears certain that the brilliant victory at Elandslaagte was productive of no effect for the relief of Glencoe; and the very reticence and brevity of Lord Wolseley's communication are only too ominous. It seems to be worded to prepare the public for bad news; and it is only too likely that Gen. Yule has been compelled to abandon the wounded and the prisoners at Dundee because his force is too weak to hold the four and a half miles separating Dundee from Glencoe.

Probably Gen. Yule believes he can protect Dundee from an enemy advancing from the northwest by concentrating all his available strength at Glencoe, where there are now 3,500 men and three batteries. In the meantime efforts will be made to reopen the railway and to get reinforcements from Ladysmith.

It is expected that Commandant Erasmus has by this time joined Commandant General Joubert, and that their combined column amounts to some 10,000 or 11,000 men, while the Free State Boers, now threatening Ladysmith from the east, and a column reported to be coming through Zululand toward Meloth must also be reckoned with.

In short, Gen. Sir George Stewart White has been unable to follow up his successes, and is obliged to remain at Ladysmith, without being able to restore railway communication, which is probably broken at other points besides Elandslaagte.

Thus the enemy, although their original plan, which is supposed to have been Col. Schiel's, failed, may fairly be credited with having isolated Gen. Yule's brigade and divided the British forces in Natal. Gen. Yule may find himself in a tight place, needing all his experience in Indian and Burmese fighting to extricate himself.

It is considered quite evident that the War Office reports have been withheld from the public, and that the situation as here sketched is confirmed. Boer divisions may be expected at other frontier points.

THE PRICE OF SUZERAINTY.

Up to midnight the War Office was besieged with inquiries, the heavy lists of British losses causing much heartburning. "If this," said a workingman who was reading the list, "is the price of suzerainty, good God! we are paying in full."

It is regarded as not impossible that Gen. White may yet be compelled to concentrate all the Natal forces at Ladysmith and await the arrival of the army corps.

The best opinions do not credit the reports that the Boers are suing for peace, or that they are likely to yield at present, though it is thought the Boers may possibly retreat to their line of defense in the mountain passes of Laing's Nek and Drakenburg. They have blocked the passes with great boulders and masses of rock blown up on either side, and, if they desire, they will be able to hold out there until the advance of Major General Sir Redvers Buller through the Orange Free State will compel them to leave the Natal side to meet the invasion from the South.

THE FIGHT AT ELANDSLAAGTE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The British victories in Natal, following each other in quick succession, though accompanied by heavy losses on the side of the victors, bear striking testimony to the valor of the vanquished Boers. They appear to have fallen victims to the very plan on which they counted to drive the British into the sea. They have been beaten in detail by counter-strokes carefully considered and brilliantly carried out in the face of courageous opposition, which has done much to increase British respect for the burghers, whose splendid valor and determination, it is universally admitted, reached the highest level.

Fuller accounts of Saturday's battle at Elandslaagte emphasize the splendid gallantry exhibited on both sides, and the superiority of the British in a pitched battle. The Boers fought with the greatest tenacity to the last, only yielding when further fighting was hopeless.

An armored train with the men of the Manchester Regiment appeared on the left at Ladysmith at daybreak Saturday, in support of the Johannesburg Imperial Light Horse and the Natal Field Artillery, with the object of reopening communication at Elandslaagte. The artillery took up a position above the town and shelled the railway station, from which the Boers ran out and, the British Mounted Infantry entering the place, released the British prisoners.

The Boers, numbering some 1,600 men, with three guns, occupied a commanding position. They poured such a well-directed fire on the British and their scouts were so active that the British force steadily retired, until reinforcements arrived, when the Mounted Infantry was sent to drive the Boer scouts from the ridge on the right.

A large force of mixed cavalry in the meanwhile swept over the plain and up the hill on the right. The Lancers were met with a heavy fusillade, while on the left a British battery opened fire with good effect.

The British infantry, who had left the train in the interim, advanced steadily over the plain and up the rocky ridge previously cleared by the cavalry. The Boer artillery dropped shrapnel into the advancing columns, but the British finally scaled the hill, whence they overlooked the broad valley to three rocky hills forming the Boers' position, their camp being in the centre. On the left centre the Boers had a battery of three large guns. The smaller hills were also strongly held. The British cavalry was on both flanks, and a battery on the right was busy throwing shrapnel at the Boers' batteries.

The British infantry formed for the attack in extended order, behind the brow of a hill, the Devonshires on the left, with four companies of the Manchesters and some of the Gordons on the right.

At about 5 P. M. the infantry advanced through the valley as steadily as on a field day. Half way down the slope they met a terrific infantry and artillery fire. The men fell rapidly, and the wounded were carried to the rear. But in spite of the steady work of the Boer guns and the sharpshooters concealed behind the rocks, the increasing fire of the advancing British infantry gradually gained the upper hand, and the Manchesters and Gordons, edging toward the right, gained the top of the ridge, thus outflanking the enemy's left.

At 6 the bugles sounded the "Charge," and the British swept ahead. The Boers fought to the last, only attempting to escape when further fighting was hopeless.

In the meantime, the Devonshires, pressing steadily up the left, were strongly opposed at the Boer camp and on the flanking hills. But they carried both at the charge, with wild cheers and bugle blasts.

By 7 o'clock the British had gained the position, and "Cease fire" was sounded.

Three 12½-pounder Nordenfeldts were captured, with quantities of munitions, as well as several Boer standards.

The Boer dead and wounded among the rocks were numerous, and were attended to as far as possible in the dark.

Gen. French thanked the troops on the field, especially mentioning Col. Ian Hamilton's splendid handling of the infantry.

The British bivouacked on the captured position on Saturday night.

Some estimates place the Boer losses at 500 men, but this is probably exaggerated.

The death of Gen. Viljoen is a severe blow to the burghers, and the capture of Gen. Kock and Commandant Pretorious will handicap the further movements of this column.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Interesting and graphic accounts are supplied by other war correspondents of the battle of Elandslaagte, from which the following are extracts. The Daily Telegraph says:

"Gen. French commenced the action at 6:30 A. M. The enemy had only just finished coffee, when they were surprised, and nearly all our prisoners were caught in the vicinity of the captured train. The mining and railway officials escaped from the enemy and came to us, to the number of thirty-seven whites, besides many natives and coolies.

"Both of the latter classes had been robbed and compelled to work by the Boers, but the whites were treated fairly well, though they were made to take an oath to remain neutral, &c. A Boer Sergeant, a native of Cape Colony, hid his rifle and came in with twenty of his captives."

"The Manchester Regiment, with the characteristic hardihood of British infantry, all marched straight back at the enemy, too often careless of taking cover, despite the rattling, hissing, and spitting of the Mauser bullets. Tommy Atkins says in effect: 'What! Hide from yokels? Let 'em shoot.'

"Discipline has its drawbacks as well as its advantages, and our soldiers, who have learned the Boer tactics, are now capable of readjusting the mistakes of the past.

"The panorama was heightened and colored by the red hue of gun flashes, and shells tore along, roaring through the air like express trains in a tunnel, bursting noisily and spouting flame, lead, and steel, which hissed like hot iron dropped into water. The places of explosion were marked by clods of earth and a nimbus of white smoke.

"The enemy bobbed about over the rocks like jacks-in-the-box, firing heavily at us and with fair accuracy; for the magazine Mauser is a terrible weapon, although it inflicts clean wounds. Many of them used explosive bullets.

"The Boer shells were mostly percussion, and threw up volcanoes of mud and stones about our gun crews. It should be noted that, especially upon rocky ground, percussion shells give better results than high-bursting shrapnel.

"Col. Scott-Chisholm of the Imperial Light Horse courted disaster by waving his scarf to give encouragement to his men, who really needed none. Suddenly somebody showed a white flag, and Col. Hamilton tried to stop the firing, but a party of Boers ensconced on a conical hill, and caring nothing about their comrades, took advantage of the lull to deliver a heavy fire. The Gordon Highlanders and the Manchesters were rendered more savage than ever by this, and redoubled their energy, for the Boers in the hollows were delivering a flanking fire.

"Our Tommies got wonderful quantities of loot—from silk hats and frock coats to beaded Kaffir loin cloths. It was a sight to-day to see them loaded with their booty.

"Although we gave the prisoners the best seats around the camp fires, many of the poor wounded died out on the bare hillsides, where they spent a terrible night crying 'For God's sake, give us water. Get a doctor for us.' Out here are British and Boers. One man fired round after round from his rifle to attract attention to his whereabouts, for the field of battle covered miles. The Boers say that the kilts of the Gordon Highlanders made them conspicuous targets."

The Daily News says:

"The approaching fall of darkness was a great factor in the last phases of the fight, making the capture of the position at once absolutely imperative. By this time the crack of rifles and the rattle of Maxims had become absolutely furious. Our men understood the necessity well enough.

"Nothing loth, they exposed themselves gallantly in their resolution to drive the Boers from their last stand. Officers, Sergeants, and men fell in the lines, but nothing checked the fierce onset. Conspicuous among the Gordon Highlanders, and in the fighting line throughout, was Lord Ava, attached specially to the Brigadier's staff.

"The final rush was a sight to see. With leveled bayonets, cheering as they went, our men sprang over the boulders that were strewn at their feet. The Boers, recoiling, fired wildly, and then dashed down the rugged steep, to escape the annihilation threatening them. Some, desperately determined on killing, returned, however, to the nek, in the rear of which the Highlanders had crouched behind some boulders.

"These men fired on ambulance men at work among the wounded. I and others

Continued on Page 2.

MEXICANS SHOT BY COWBOYS.

Deadly Fight Takes Place on the Arizona Border—One American Killed and One Wounded.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from El Paso says:

"War between Americans and Mexicans broke out again this afternoon at Naco, Ariz., with disastrous results. Naco lies partly in Mexico and partly in the United States, and has a mixed population. Bad blood has existed between the American and Mexican officials since the recent disturbance, wherein a party of cowboys rescued one of their number from the jail across the border.

Word comes from Bisbee that this afternoon, just as a baseball excursion from Bisbee was about to leave Naco, Mexico, a fight started between Mexican guards and American cowboys, and as a result four Mexican guards were killed and one seriously wounded. An American named Ryan was instantly killed and a Bisbee miner was shot through the leg. The guards attempted to arrest the Americans, who retreated toward the line. Just before they reached it the guards opened fire, which was promptly returned. A lively battle occurred, lasting fifteen minutes. Over fifty shots were exchanged. Cowboys from this side rushed to the aid of their friends and opened fire.

Dan Burgess, a bystander, was shot in the leg and Ryan, a freighter, was riddled with bullets. Montgomery, who was with Ryan, is missing. One cowboy, Joe Rhodes, was arrested and locked up on the Mexican side. A posse will try to rescue him.

FRENCH CHILDREN ARE THRIFTY

Savings Banks Popular Among the Pupils of the Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The use of savings banks by children in France is interestingly treated in one of the State Department's publications, a report from Consul John C. Covert at Lyons. They are steady depositors, and in the case of the little girls the practice is encouraged for a peculiarly French reason. It is the way they make up their marriage portions. Long before a girl has gotten over her fondness for dolls she is depositing money in a savings bank to go toward making up her dot.

"Our washerwoman," says Mr. Covert, "has six children, each of whom deposits from 1 to 10 sous every week. She thinks her four girls will have enough money saved to buy them a trousseau when they get married."

In the common schools, the children deposit with their teachers various amounts from 1 sou upward, and once a month a savings bank agent comes around to collect these little hoards. If a child deposits only a sou, the bank book is a small one. But when his deposits reach the sum of 10 f. he is entitled to a big book, and this makes him or her a person of importance. A big book is therefore a sort of prize for thrift. Many children deposit in an endowment fund, which is to provide them with a capital of 5,000f. or 10,000f. on their majority.

O'REILLY'S LIBERATOR DEAD.

Priest Who Aided the Poet to Escape in Australia Dies in Minnesota.

WASECA, Minn., Oct. 23.—The Rev. P. M. McCabe, a well-known Roman Catholic clergyman, is dead of Bright's disease at St. Mary's, a small mission near Waseca. His death recalls an exploit of international interest in which he was a conspicuous actor. It was Father McCabe who was instrumental in liberating the political prisoner John Boyle O'Reilly, who afterward became the noted American poet.

O'Reilly was detected propagating Fenianism in England. He was arrested and sentenced to penal servitude. Father McCabe was stationed at the Australian prison as chaplain, and to him O'Reilly confided his intention of making his escape. The priest offered to aid him. On a dark night in 1869 the two met by appointment, and the priest and the prisoner exchanged clothes. In this disguise O'Reilly departed in an open boat, without food or drink. After three days of terrible exposure to the perils of the sea O'Reilly was picked up by an American whaler and carried to Liverpool. Thence he made his way quickly to the United States.

The priest reported to the prison officials that he had been waylaid by the convict, who compelled him to make the exchange of clothing. When the truth leaked out later on Father McCabe was obliged to make a hasty departure from Australia. He came to this country and applied to Bishop Ireland for a charge in this diocese about eighteen years ago. He had remained in Minnesota ever since.

COKE FROM WESTERN COAL.

Successful Production in Illinois Will Reduce the Price.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Successful tests were made yesterday in the furnaces of the Chicago City Railway Company of coke reduced from coal mined at Danville, Ill., showing conclusively that the product can be used for smelting and blasting purposes.

This means that an unexcelled grade of coke can be produced in Illinois and sold for a trifle less or more than $2 a ton. The best grade of coke now on the market sells for $5.50 a ton. A similar grade of coke coming from Southeastern and Southern States commands a price on a par with that secured for the Connellsville product. Over 16,000,000 tons of coke are used annually, and the demand is at times greater than the supply.

Coke men say that with the cost of coke reduced by coking Illinois or Western coal, the cost of manufacturing iron will decrease correspondingly.

ARTIST'S ODD STUDIO ROBBED.

Cabin of a Stranded Hulk at Southold Visited by Thieves.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., Oct. 23.—Orlando Rowland, a New York artist, who has been living at Cutchogue Beach all Summer in the cabin of the wreck of the coal barge Escort, which he had fitted up as a studio, reported to Constable C. F. Smith yesterday that while he was absent from the wreck he had been robbed.

Yesterday Mr. Rowland and C. G. Balmanno, who was visiting him, went off on a sketching tour. When they returned a few dollars in cash had disappeared and a suit of bicycle clothing. Nothing else was missed. Why a bicycle suit should be stolen while ordinary clothing might have been taken puzzles all concerned in the investigation. In the cabin were many articles of greater value than the money and almost as easily carried away.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE ARCHITECT

Senator Platt Objects to the Appointment of Cass Gilbert.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Senator Platt of New York was at the Treasury Department to-day, and had a conference with Secretary Gage in regard to the selection of an architect for the new Custom House Building at New York.

The Senator protested against the selection of Cass Gilbert, the choice of the commission appointed to pass upon the merits of the plans submitted. The Secretary has decided to hold the matter in abeyance until Nov. 1.

PREACHER DENOUNCES ELOPERS.

New Jersey Man and a Married Woman Dropped from the Church.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 23.—Robert Cooper disappeared from Kingston a week ago. Mrs. Ella Lake has been absent for the same length of time. Both were members of the Methodist Church, and last night the Rev. Fergus A. Demus, the pastor, preached a sermon in which he denounced the couple, as the general belief is the two went away together.

The Rev. Mr. Demus ordered the clerk to read the formal notice which drops both Cooper and Mrs. Lake from the church, and directs that their names be erased from the church roll. This action has been approved by a majority of the members of the church. Mr. Lake says he is willing to take his wife back if she expresses repentance.

NEW YORK WOMAN ROBBED

Mrs. Stockwell Relieved of $75,000 in Savoy Hotel, London.

THIEVES LEFT NO TRACE

The Victim Is the Widow of Charles Stockwell, Who Was Vice President of Tiffany & Co.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Late this afternoon it was announced that a sensational burglary had taken place yesterday at the Savoy Hotel, London, where the room of Mrs. Stockwell of New York, widow of a New York jeweler, was entered and robbed, it is understood, of jewelry valued at £10,000 and banknotes and other negotiable currency to the amount of £5,000.

Mrs. Stockwell has been staying at the hotel for some time with a nephew. The apartment was entered while they were at dinner. On returning to the room Mrs. Stockwell found the door locked on the inside. An alarm was raised and the door forced. The room was found empty, but it had been thoroughly ransacked.

The management took prompt measures, had the hotel doors closed, summoned detectives, and searched all strangers and servants. Nothing, however, was discovered. The burglars had escaped, the thick fog enabling them to get away.

Several detectives from Bow Street and Scotland Yard are hard at work on the case, but thus far there is no trace of the thieves. Mrs. Stockwell declines to discuss the matter.

At the Burlington apartment house, 10 West Thirtieth Street, it was learned last night that Mrs. Mary Louise Stockwell, the widow of Charles Stockwell, formerly Vice President and a Director of Tiffany & Co., the jewelers, is in Europe.

She went abroad last Spring with her sister, Mrs. Harman, and the latter's son, Charles Harman, and since that time they have been traveling on the Continent. It was said that Mrs. Stockwell had gone abroad each Summer for several years, and that she has usually returned about Oct. 15.

News of her arrival in London, preparatory to sailing for New York, has been looked for as likely to be received at any time during the past week. The last letter from her came from Germany and was received about ten days ago.

No doubt was expressed that it is this Mrs. Stockwell who lost the jewels and money at the Savoy Hotel in London, especially as it is known that she possessed a large amount of valuable jewelry, including an elaborate necklace.

John C. Moore, one of the Directors of Tiffany & Co., when seen at his residence, 165 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night, said that he had not heard that Mrs. Stockwell had lost any of her jewels. He was not sure that she is in London at the present time.

DOG SAVES TWO HUMAN LIVES.

Warns His Mistress to Get Out of Her Burning Home.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—Jack Gill, though only a Newfoundland dog, performed a feat of valor this morning which wins him the everlasting love of his owner. With the flames crackling around him and handicapped by suffocating smoke, Jack saved his mistress and his playmate, the little boy, from being burned to death in their home on Bourne Street, Jamaica Plain.

Mr. Gill is an electrician, doing night work. The dog is the custodian of the household during his absence. An overheated stove is believed to have set fire to a wooden partition next to the chimney. The blaze was within a foot of the rear door connecting with the front exit, when the dog awoke Mrs. Gill by barking and pulling on the bed clothing. The woman saw the smoke and grasped the situation in an instant.

The flames were near her and she had no time to lose. Near the open door, which had not then been touched by the fire, stood the dog with the infant between his massive paws. The moment Mrs. Gill sprang out of bed she seized the baby and ran down stairs through blinding smoke to the front door. The dog led the way. It was with great difficulty that Mrs. Gill opened the door. A minute after the dog and his charges reached the street the house was ablaze from cellar to attic.

CHICAGO'S DEATH RATE.

Increase During the Past Week Largely Due to Diphtheria.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—A total of 495 deaths was recorded during the past week, being 76 more than the previous week, and 130, or 35 per cent., more than the corresponding week of 1898. This increase is largely due to diphtheria, which exists in many localities. The other cases showing the most marked increase are apoplexy, Bright's disease, cancer, consumption, nervous disorders, pneumonia, and violence.

The weather conditions and the excitement and exposure during the Fall festival are largely responsible for this increase, but the excessive death rate of diphtheria, the highest for the year, is probably due to school diffusion of the contagion.

SIX INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Four Pennsylvania Colliery Employes May Die as a Result.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 23.—This afternoon a heavy explosion of gas occurred in the Nottingham Colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Plymouth. Five men and a boy were badly burned. The boy and three of the men may die from their injuries. The names of the victims are William Hope, door boy; Peter Loleod, laborer; George Romanitz, laborer; Adam Jones, miner; Thomas Davis, miner, and Michael Dandish, laborer.

The four first named were the most severely burned.

GETS ONE YEAR FOR EACH WIFE.

Bigamist St. Clair, Alias O'Brien, Sentenced to a Term at Auburn.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Harry F. St. Clair, whose marriage episodes have created a large amount of trouble and comment in this city and elsewhere, who was arrested on a charge of petit larceny July 6, but afterward arraigned on a charge of bigamy, pleaded guilty this morning and was sentenced to five years in Auburn Prison. St. Clair admitted that his real name is O'Brien—plain Frank O'Brien—and that his residence is Hamilton, Ontario, where he says his parents are living. He gave his age as twenty-one years, but looked much younger. He has been married at least five times.

The Texas Trade Embargo.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The United States Supreme Court to-day granted leave to the State of Louisiana to file a bill for an injunction against the State of Texas, prohibiting the enforcement of a trade embargo in connection with the yellow fever quarantine of the latter State.

Kansas Robbers Escape.

ATCHISON, Kan., Oct. 23.—Notwithstanding the fact that fully 500 armed men surrounded the island between Atchison and Doniphan all last night, the two bandits who on Saturday night killed one man and wounded another at Doniphan and duplicated this crime near here yesterday, escaped before daylight. The robbers crept through the line of guards some time during the night and stealing a team of horses escaped in the darkness.

PAYN IN LINE WITH PLATT.

This Reconciliation May Force a Fight with Gov. Roosevelt Over Mr. Payn's Reappointment.

Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance, and the leader of the anti-Roosevelt forces in the pre-convention campaign of 1898, is again in line with the Republican State organization. This means that the Black-Payn-Aldridge combination, as a nucleus of anti-Platt sentiment in the Republican Party, has broken up and that hereafter Mr. Payn and Mr. Platt will again be found working together at Saratoga when a Republican convention meets and at Albany when the Legislature is in session.

Mr. Payn made public profession of his reconciliation by calling at Republican State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel one day last week. Mr. Payn did not carry a brass band with him, and his visit escaped public chronicling at the time. Nevertheless it was regarded by many Republicans as one of the most significant events that had occurred at headquarters this season. For this was the first time Mr. Payn had crossed the threshold of State headquarters since Senator Platt rejected Gov. Black as a candidate for re-election.

As a result of the estrangement that then grew up between Mr. Payn and Mr. Platt, the Superintendent was freely accused by the Senator's friends of sulking in his tent. The loss of the Assemblyman from Columbia County, Mr. Payn's home, last year was attributed to his coldness and he was credited with blocking several measures in the last Legislature that were earnestly favored by the organization just for revenge. Columbia has been regarded as a safe Republican county. In 1896 it went Republican by 934, and in 1897 by 1,258, but last year, while Mr. Payn was still smarting under his defeat at Saratoga, it went Democratic by 342.

This Fall the Republicans expect this to be changed. While Mr. Payn was at headquarters he had a long talk with Chairman Odell, and after he went away the Chairman put Columbia down in the "safe" column.

It is not so much its effect on Columbia County, however, that lends significance to Mr. Payn's return to camp in the eyes of the politicians, as its effect on his own political fortunes. Mr. Payn's term as Superintendent of Insurance expires on Feb. 2 next year, and it will devolve on Gov. Roosevelt to name his successor. Political speculators are asking is whether Mr. Payn is expecting the organization to secure his reappointment.

Gov. Roosevelt, it is known, does not like Mr. Payn. The relations between them at Albany have always been coldly formal, and when the Governor wanted advice about insurance bills last Winter he never sought it from the head of the department. Those who know the Governor best do not believe that he can be induced to reappoint Mr. Payn, even though the organization which is booming him for the Presidency in 1904 should ask it.

Recent events in Rochester showed that George W. Aldridge had again placed himself in line with the Platt organization. This leaves ex-Gov. Black as the sole member of the late combination of anti-Platt. This is regarded by the party leaders as a good omen for next year, when, they say, the help of all hands will be needed for the great Presidential contest.

McLEAN HELPED MR. McKINLEY.

Democratic Nominee Subscribed $1,000 Toward the President's Debts.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 23.—John R. McLean, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, is one of the men who helped pay President McKinley's debts when he was a bankrupt. This secret was revealed by Gov. Bushnell as an act of justice to Mr. McLean. Gov. Bushnell's business partner, Benjamin Harder, was one of the men who subscribed to the fund, and it was Mr. Harder who asked Mr. McLean to subscribe. Mr. McLean sent his check for $1,000, and a few days later Mr. Hanna sent a letter to Mr. Harder acknowledging receipt of the money and saying it was a nice thing for Mr. McLean to do.

WOOD'S HOLL NO LONGER EXISTS.

Massachusetts Post Office Must Go Back to a Plebeian Name.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—There is a warning to Speonk, or Remsenburg, in the fate which has befallen Wood's Hole, Barnstable County, Mass. Wood's Hole bore a humble and homely name, and smarted under it. Some time ago its name was changed to Woods Holl, which had a sylvan and romantic flavor, and suggested moonlit glades and flowery dells.

But the change from democratic Wood's Hole to aristocratic Woods Holl brought upon the community the scorn of the cynical, the objurgations of people who could not remember how to spell "Holl," and other troubles too numerous to mention. The Post Office officials had their troubles, too, in the shape of misaddressed and blotted envelopes. After a troublous and tempestuous existence Woods Holl gave up the struggle and passed away, and the Post Office Department has notified its employes that plain, democratic old Wood's Hole has come into being again, and that letters addressed to "Woods Holl" are to go there. The community has given up its striving for the romantic and sublime, and is peaceful and content.

MR. CLEVELAND AT HOME.

Pleased at Princeton Undergraduates' Eagerness to Hear His Lectures.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland arrived here this morning from New York. Mrs. Cleveland and several Princeton friends met him at the station, and he was driven at once to his home in Bayard Avenue. Mr. Cleveland was apparently in the best of health and seemed pleased to return to the university town. He declined to say anything at the present time regarding any public question. Mr. Cleveland seemed very much pleased to learn that the students and friends of the university are eagerly awaiting the series of lectures he will deliver here during the Winter.

When asked how he enjoyed his Summer at Buzzard's Bay Mr. Cleveland said: "I had a very pleasant and highly enjoyable Summer. I feel much refreshed from the rest of the vacation season."

A NEW THIEVING INDUSTRY.

Trolley Companies in New Jersey Robbed of Live Wires.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 23.—James Flynn of 45 Bruen Street, and William Roehrich of 20 Commerce Street, are being held by the police pending an investigation which is in progress in a dozen different places in the State.

During the last month the electric light and trolley companies have suffered severely by thefts of their copper wires. In many cases the heavy copper wires were cut out of live circuits. On Sunday morning ten spans of wire were cut from poles near Perth Amboy. The same morning a lot of wire was cut out of the lines of the New Jersey Traction Company near Passaic. During the last two weeks there have been thefts of wire at Paterson, Millburn, Irvington, Lyons Farms, Belleville, Verona, and Kearny.

Not only is the loss in copper heavy to the companies affected, but the delay and trouble are equally costly. Yesterday afternoon the men now held in this city were found out on the meadows. They had a big fire burning, and were using it to burn off the insulation from copper wire. They had about two thousand feet with them.

Gift for a New Haven Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23.—The New Haven Hospital has received a gift of $10,000, coming jointly from E. Hayes Trowbridge and his mother, Mrs. Ezekiel H. Trowbridge, of this city. The money will be used to complete a $30,000 addition to the hospital, to be used as a maternity home.

The train for Toledo is No. 19 on the New York Central; 5:30 every afternoon; Toledo next morning.—Adv.

CROKER ON FIGHTING LINE

Tammany Chief in Command of Democratic Campaign Forces.

HIS EYE ON STATE CONTESTS

Determined to Capture the Assembly—An Elaboration of His Attack on Quigg and Republicans.

Richard Croker appeared at the Wigwam yesterday morning about 10:30 o'clock, and immediately took charge of the

NIPS WIRE-TAPPING PLANT

Capt. Schmittberger Captures a Costly Outfit in Operation.

UNEARTHED IN A FLATHOUSE

One Man Arrested Said to be a Lieutenant of William McNutt, Reputed ex-Poolroom Proprietor.

What is believed by the police to have been one of the most extensively planned schemes for wire tapping ever attempted in this city was broken up by Capt. Schmittberger and Detective Walsh of the West Twentieth Street Station yesterday, when they descended on the fourth flat in the house at 230 West Twenty-fourth Street. There they captured Lynn Newby of Chicago, along with an elaborate outfit for tapping telegraph wires, estimated to be worth several thousand dollars.

According to Capt. Schmittberger, the prime mover in the scheme was William McNutt, formerly of Chicago, and said to be known throughout the country as a most daring and successful wire tapper. McNutt is now said to be in Nebraska, and Newby is supposed to have been one of the crowd he usually has associated with him in schemes of this kind.

When Capt. Schmittberger took charge of the precinct about four weeks ago he found a pool room at 274 Eighth Avenue, of which McNutt was the reputed proprietor, and he at once closed the place up. It did not occur to the Captain then that McNutt was tapping Western Union or Postal Telegraph wires to get information upon which to run his pool room, but investigations made since the arrest yesterday prove, so the police say, that this was being done.

Directly after the poolroom on Eighth Avenue was closed up McNutt hired the fourth flat in the house at 230 West Twenty-fourth Street, and Newby was installed there. There were a few male visitors at the flat, but everything was quietly conducted and no suspicion was aroused.

Detective Walsh dropped into the erstwhile poolroom on Thursday last to see that it was still closed up, and in wandering around he noticed two wires which ran from the rear of the place over the roofs toward Twenty-fourth Street. This was enough to cause him to make an investigation, and he followed the wires over the roofs of houses until he saw them finally disappear through a window in the Twenty-fourth Street flat.

He reported the matter to Capt. Schmittberger, and together they visited the flat house on Saturday but found it locked up. They made no inquiries for fear of arousing suspicion, but kept up a watch until they saw Newby enter the place yesterday.

They followed him in a short time later and found four telegraph instruments there clicking away merrily and Newby receiving the messages. They at once put the man under arrest and seized his outfit, which was taken to the Twentieth Street Station, where last night the stuff almost filled Capt. Schmittberger's private room.

The outfit was complete in every particular and bills found in the room show that a large price must have been paid for the instruments. There was a large galvanometer, a condenser, several duplex sets, switches, adjusters and a lot of other paraphernalia, the uses of which it would take an expert electrician to explain.

When the police entered the place Newby attempted to conceal several papers, but he submitted quietly to arrest. The papers proved to be cards containing the entries at the Latonia, Harlem, and Aqueduct tracks. The scratches had been noted, as well as the jockeys and the weights, showing that the information so noted had come over the wires running into the house. The wires were all working and the instruments were all in running order.

Among the other papers found was a receipted bill from the Imperial Electric Company of 274 Eighth Avenue, this city, the latter the address of the poolroom closed by Capt. Schmittberger, showing the sale to "Mr. Newby" of ½ Duplex set, $112.50, a galvanometer, $77.50, two switches, $2.50, and a lot of other instruments for $78.

In the bill was not included a lot of compasses, a pocket galvanometer and the condenser. Among the articles found was also a complete duplex set, with condensers, etc., packed in a dress suit case, and which had evidently been used as a traveling outfit.

After the capture Capt. Schmittberger sent for Albert Nugent of the Western Union and T. F. Jennings of the Postal Telegraph Company. They said the instruments were the most elaborate they had ever seen for the purpose, and also declared neither of the companies had had any contract with McNutt to furnish telegraphic information to 274 Eighth Avenue, where the poolroom was located.

It was thus learned that what information came there to enable the poolroom to run must have been obtained by tapping the wires. Capt. Schmittberger says this information was also used to fleece customers in the poolroom, as by tapping the wires results could be learned and the information used to influence betting and odds on losing horses.

Capt. Schmittberger said there was no doubt the gang contemplated or had already put in operation a raid on other poolrooms using he information obtained from the tapped wires, and holding back results until confederates could get bets down on the winning horses. As the flat had only been rented two weeks ago, and the bill for some of the instruments was dated as late as last Saturday, it is not thought the scheme was yet in very active operation.

It was learned through the investigations of the police that the gang had tapped the electric light wire for power, and had then condensed the strong power thus obtained, adding enough to not reduce the resistance on the wires caused by the adding of several other instruments. By the galvanometer the length of the tapped wire and the strength of the power needed could be accurately measured.

Newby was arraigned late yesterday afternoon in the Jefferson Market Police Court and remanded for examination to-day. He refused to make any statement. Capt. Schmittberger hopes to catch some of the other members of the gang for whom his men are looking.

THE FAIR WILL CONTEST.

Mrs. Craven Will Try to Establish Her Claim as Widow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Nettie R. Craven scored a slight victory to-day in her litigation against the Fair estate. Superior Judge Troutt decided that she is not in any way estopped from claiming heirship to the late Senator Fair, and she may proceed with her action to establish, if she can, her right to a portion of the estate as the dead man's widow.

The hearing of Mrs. Craven's application for a family allowance is set for Nov. 15. As all demurrers have been sustained and issue has been joined, there is nothing in the way of the legal battle which will settle for all time the question of Mrs. Craven's right to call herself Senator Fair's widow.

SOUTHAMPTON'S FIRST MURDER.

Conklin, Arrested, Charged with Killing a Rival in Love.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Oct. 23.—Sylvester Conklin, who was arrested here a week ago on suspicion of being responsible for the death of William Strong on Saturday, Oct. 14, was examined this afternoon, and was committed for the Grand Jury. Strong was employed as a laborer by Charles Limon, a farmer of this place. On Saturday night a week go he took a young woman out, and late in the evening escorted her home. He then started for his employer's house. The following morning he was found dead on the roadside with his skull fractured. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, in Manhattan, where he died without recovering consciousness.

In the course of the investigation it developed that Conklin and Strong had been keeping company with Mary Mulligan, a servant employed here. This girl told the District Attorney that the men quarreled, and that Conklin made threats against Strong, who succeeded Conklin as her suitor. On the strength of this Conklin was arrested. There is no direct evidence against him.

The killing of Strong was certainly a murder. He could not have received the fracture of the skull in any other way than by being struck with some weapon. This is the first murder to occur in this village for the 259 years of its existence.

Fever Victims at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 23.—Thirty-one new cases of fever and three deaths have been reported since Oct. 9. Thirteen new cases and two deaths constitute the record for the past twenty-four hours.

"A Thread Every Day Makes a Skein in a Year."

One small disease germ carried by the blood through the system will convert a healthy human body to a condition of invalidism. Do not wait until you are bedridden. Keep your blood pure and life-giving all the time. Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes this as nothing else can.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

DYING MAN WILL NOT ACCUSE.

Dramatic Scene in a Hospital Ward When a Patient Is Confronted by His Alleged Assailant.

That men hunted by the police will sometimes stand together even in death's shadow was illustrated last night when, in Flower Hospital, a dying man was confronted by the man who the police say gave the deathblow. Coroner Fitzpatrick, Charles Scanlan, a laborer, twenty-nine years old, of 757 First Avenue, the victim; Acting Captain Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station, and John Williams, alias "Mike" O'Donnell, the alleged assailant, were the actors in a scene which took place in one corner of a ward.

Scanlan was dying. Three great gaps in his abdomen, where some one had ripped him with a dagger, made his life a question of hours only. He was injured Sunday morning in a quarrel. Williams was in the crowd that saw the fight. The police found sufficient warrant for his arrest, and Magistrate Hogan, in the Yorkville Court, ordered him held to await the result of Scanlan's injuries.

When the police heard that Scanlan, whose reputation they say is bad, had to die, they sent for the Coroner to take his ante-mortem statement. When Coroner Fitzpatrick went to his bedside he persisted in saying that he did not know who had used the knife.

At this point Acting Capt. Lantry brought Williams in. When asked if Williams had stabbed him, Scanlan said he could not say. He would merely admit he knew Williams, and when the Coroner persisted, he turned his head wearily away, declining absolutely to say a word to injure his companion. Unable to get any satisfaction from him the incident was ended and Williams was locked up.

Williams, ten years ago was sentenced by Judge Martine to serve thirty years in Sing Sing for the robbery and assault of Grocer J. Meyer in East Seventy-third Street. He declared he was innocent. He served four years, and his mind giving away, he was transferred to the asylum for the criminal insane at Matteawan. There he met Oliver C. Twombly, another train robber; Frank Davis, who for years had terrorized the wealthy residents of this city by his depredations; "Jack" Quigley, and "Paddy" McGuire, also noted criminals. In 1895 the quintet made their escape. William was recaptured four days later near the asylum.

Williams's brother died a year ago, making a confession that it was he, not John, who had assaulted and robbed Grocer Meyer and upon the mother presenting this confession to Gov. Roosevelt he pardoned the convict.

Williams got into a quarrel on a barge at East Sixty-third Street over a game of cards four months ago, the police say. He drew a revolver, but one of his intended victims seized it and gouged his left eye out. Acting Captain Lantry says he has evidence that will send Williams to the electric chair when Scanlan dies.

PREDICT GREAT REVIVALS.

Dr. G. C. Morgan and Mr. Moody Address Methodist Preachers.

The regular weekly meeting of the Methodist preachers was held yesterday at 150 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan of London, Mr. Moody, and others made addresses. Dr. Morgan predicted a great religious revival in the United States.

Mr. Moody also predicted a revival and said: "All the ministers have to do to bring it about is to stop splitting hairs and speculating over the Word. If they want to speculate let them do so in stocks and bonds."

Bishop Thoburn, the missionary Bishop of India, said he believed the greatest revival ever seen in this country is near at hand.

The resolution offered in relation to the address of the Rev. Dr. J. Balcom Shaw at the meeting three weeks ago was brought up again, and after some discussion adopted. It says the Methodist preachers regret great injustice was done Dr. Shaw by garbled reports of his address printed in several newspapers.

FOR NEW EDUCATIONAL LAWS.

The Governor Names a Commission to Revise Present Provisions.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—After a conference with Senator Horace White of Syracuse, Gov. Roosevelt announced this afternoon that he had appointed a commission to revise the educational laws of the State, or in other words, to devise a scheme for a unified system of education. The report will be submitted to the Governor during the coming legislative session.

The commission will consist of the following: Frederick W. Holls, Chairman, who was Secretary to the Peace Conference to The Hague, and Chairman of the Committee on Education in the Constitutional Convention; Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction Ainsworth, Secretary Dewey of the State Regents, Supreme Court Justice Joseph F. Daly of New York City, ex-Senator Daniel H. McMillan of Buffalo, also a member of the Constitutional Convention; Robert F. Wilkinson of Poughkeepsie, who was Chairman of the Committee on Cities of the Third Class, and William Kerman of Utica, a well-known lawyer in the State.

The Governor thinks that a commission will be more apt to devise a scheme than the legislators, who are subjected to political influences.

BRITISH BRIG STRANDED.

The Westaway Goes Ashore on One of the Bahama Islands.

NASSAU, N. P., Oct. 23.—The British brig Westaway, Capt. Young, which sailed from Barbados Sept. 22 for Rum Cay and New York, stranded Oct. 5 at Watling's Island, one of the Bahamas, and became a total loss. The crew have arrived here with the vessel's material.

The Westaway was built in 1886 and was of 259 tons net. She was owned by J. B. Westaway of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

British Steamer Rescues Sailors.

DARTMOUTH, England, Oct. 23.—The British steamer Hutton, Capt. Arkley, from Philadelphia Oct. 1 for Copenhagen, landed here to-day eleven members of the crew of the Norwegian bark Transatlantic, Capt. Pedersen, from Mobile Aug. 10, for Stettin, which foundered on Oct. 15 in latitude 47, longitude 27. The Transatlantic registered 579 tons.

Two Men Shot at the "Oregon."

The Oregon, a dance hall and saloon, kept by an Italian at 85 Bowery, was the scene early yesterday morning of a shooting affray. John O'Neill, twenty years old, living at 73 Market Street, was later in the day held by Magistrate Crane in the Essex Market Police Court charged with shooting two or three men with the revolver of the barkeeper at the Oregon. He denied the charge, but the police have found two men, Joseph Herlihy of 3 Peck Slip and Frank Moore of 21 Hamilton Street, who were shot, and they are looking for a third man, who was said to have been shot and hurried away by his friends. The charge against O'Neill was continued to await the result of the wounds of Moore and Herlihy.

Two New York Couples Wed in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—City Court Justice Severance officiated at a double marriage to-day, the contracting parties being from New York City. The first couple married were John James Hoy, aged twenty-three years, of 306 West Twenty-eighth Street, and Lillian Frances Peters, aged nineteen years, of 310 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. The other couple were Michael M. Mullady, twenty-two years, of 412 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Emma Sophia Howe, aged twenty years, of 12 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

Nebraska Having a Heated Spell.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 23.—All existing hot-weather records for thirty years have been broken in Nebraska during the past three days. Saturday the mercury reached 89 degrees, Sunday 88, and to-day 88, with a high degree of humidity.

REPORTED ROUT OF BOERS AT MAFEKING

Continued from Page 1.

there can certify from our own experience to this dastardly act."

THE HIGHLANDERS' CHARGE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Daily Mail publishes the following description of the battle of Elandslaagte from its special war correspondent, G. W. Steevens, filed at Ladysmith:

"The battle was a brilliant, complete success. The Boers numbered from 1,200 to 2,000, and probably had about 100 killed and 150 wounded.

"The fight itself was like a practical illustration of handbook tactics, each arm represented doing its proper work to perfection. The Gordon Highlanders, in their attack, advanced in magnificent order. They were immediately saluted with a heavy fire, which told from the first.

"Their Major fell with a bullet in his leg, but as he lay where he fell he lit a pipe and smoked placidly, while the advance continued. As man after man dropped, supports were rushed into the firing line, our men darting from cover to cover, splendidly led and ever advancing.

"Yet as ridge after ridge was won, the Highlanders still found a new ridge confronting them, and thus they fought their bleeding way until the final ridge was neared, with nearly every officer down.

"Then, slamming every available man into the firing line, Manchesters, Devons, and Light Horse, all mixed, with bugles chanting the advance, bagpipes shrieking, and the battle a confused surge, our men swept yelling forward, and the position was won.

"Meanwhile, squadrons of Lancers and Dragoons lapped round the Boer left flank, catching the enemy as they retired in disorder, goring and stamping them to pieces.

"And the commando was not."

THE BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—An amended list of the British casualties at the battle of Elandslaagte places the number of officers killed at 6 and wounded at 30, and the number of non-commissioned officers and men killed at 37 and wounded at 175, the total number of casualties being 248. Ten men are missing.

The following is an official list of casualties among British officers:

IMPERIAL LIGHT HORSE.

Killed—Col. Scott-Chisholm.

Col. Scott-Chisholm was formerly attached to the Ninth Lancers. He served with distinction in the Afghan war and organized the present Imperial Light Horse, a majority of whom are refugees from the Rand.

Wounded—Major Sampson, Capt. Orr, Capt. Mullens, Lieut. Curry, Lieut. Shore, Lieut. Barnes, Lieut. Forbes, Lieut. Campbell, Lieut. Norman.

SECOND BATTERY FIELD ARTILLERY.

Wounded—Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Manley, Staff Captain Brooke, Seventh Hussars.

FIRST DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

Wounded—Capt. Lafone, Lieut. Gunning, Lieut. Hayley, Lieut. Green.

FIRST MANCHESTER REGIMENT.

Wounded—Col. Curran, Capt. Melville, Capt. Newdigging, Capt. Paton, Lieut. Banks.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

Killed—Major Denne, Lieut. Monro, Lieut. Murray, Lieut. Bradbury.

Wounded—Lieut. Col. Dick-Conyngham, Major Wright, Capt. Haldane, Capt. Buchanan, Capt. Mikeljohn, Lieut. Findlay, Lieut. Gillat, Lieut. Campbell, Lieut. Hennessy.

FIRST LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

Killed—Lieut. Hanna.

The following casualties occurred among the rank and file:

FIFTH LANCERS—Three trcopers wounded.

IMPERIAL LIGHT HORSE—Two Sergeants and four troopers killed and thirty-five non-commissioned officers and men wounded; one man missing.

TWENTY-FIRST FIELD BATTERY—Three gunners wounded.

FORTY-SECOND FIELD BATTERY—Two gunners and a driver wounded.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS—Five non-commissioned officers and fifteen men killed and fifteen non-commissioned officers and sixteen men wounded.

FIRST DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT—Twenty-nine non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

FIRST MANCHESTER REGIMENT—Eleven non-commissioned officers and men killed and twenty-six wounded.

BOERS LOSE HIGH OFFICERS.

Contradictory Reports as to the Fate of Gen. Ben Viljoen.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—An official dispatch from Ladysmith, the British headquarters in Natal, dated 10 P. M. yesterday, gives the following list of casualties among the prominent Boers at the battle of Elandslaagte:

Gen. Viljoen, killed; Gen. Kock, wounded and captured, (since dead;) Gen. Kock's son, killed; Col. Schiel, (German officer commanding the artillery,) wounded, and a prisoner; Commander Pretorius, wounded, prisoner.

DURBAN, Natal, Oct. 22.—An official dispatch from Ladysmith says that about 200 Boer prisoners have been marched into the town, including Gen. Ben Viljoen, Gen. Jan Kock, and Col. Schiel.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 23.—The capture of Gen. Ben Viljoen is a cause of great satisfaction to the Outlanders. He is the author of a blasphemous and violent pamphlet virtually intended to incite the Dutch of the Colony to rebellion, and it is sincerely hoped that he will be brought to trial and punished, as he deserves.

QUEEN PRAISES THE TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The following appears in to-day's Court Circular:

"Balmoral, Oct. 23.

"The news of the important successes at Glencoe and Elandslaagte has been received by the Queen with the greatest satisfaction. While admiring the gallant conduct of the troops, her Majesty is most deeply grieved to hear of the heavy losses the victories have occasioned, and greatly deplores the loss of so many valuable lives."

RHODES ASKS FOR HELP.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Daily Mail says it understands a message was received in London yesterday from Cecil Rhodes, dated at Kimberley, Oct. 19, declaring, in substance, that the inhabitants of Kimberley desired to draw the attention of the Government to the need of speedily sending reinforcements there, as the town was being surrounded by increasing numbers of Transvaal and Free State Boers.

The matter, according to The Daily Mail, has been submitted to the Cabinet.

The Times has the following from Cape Town, dated Monday:

"The censor's official report says all was well at Kimberley Sunday."

COLESBERG LIKELY TO FALL.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A dispatch to The Times from Colesberg, Cape Colony, says:

"The situation to-day (Monday) is grave. The Boers are 350 strong, and will be reinforced from Driekop. No defense is possible. The Town Guard will retire on Naauwpoort on the appearance of the enemy.

"The Driekop force is estimated at 1,500 men. The report of the fighting at Glencoe has been placarded at Bethulie, the frontier town on the East London line, as a brilliant Boer victory."

THE BATTLE AT GLENCOE.

British and Boer Accounts of It Differ Greatly.

GLENCOE CAMP, Oct. 22—12:20 P. M.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The attack made by the Boer forces under Gen. Lucas Meyers on the British position on Friday enabled the British forces to score a signal success.

The Boer column was driven pell-mell over the plains, losing over 300 killed and wounded. In addition, the British captured several hundred horses and made many prisoners, who are being well cared for.

The Boer hospital has been taken under the wing of the British Hospital Corps, as the Boers had only a single doctor, with a primitive staff, who were quite unable to cope with the wounded.

As it has been raining all night long and the weather is heavy and misty, it is hardly expected that the Boers will make another attack to-day.

PRETORIA, Oct. 21, (Delayed in transmission.)—The Transvaal Government received this morning the following dispatch from Commandant Gen. Piet Joubert:

"Commandant Lucas Meyer has had an engagement at Dundee. He made a plan of campaign with Commandant Erasmus by messenger. Erasmus, however, failed to appear.

"It is estimated that the British lost heavily. Our forces suffered; but, owing to the mist, it has been impossible to get all the details. It is reported that ten of our force were killed and twenty-five wounded."

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Pretoria dispatch giving the report of Gen. Joubert to the Government evidently refers to the first battle at Glencoe, and the reasons why Commandant Erasmus failed to come to the assistance of Commandant Meyer cannot be fathomed. Had he done so, the British victory might have been still more dearly bought.

Probably Commandant Meyer, having arrived at the rendezvous, first thought to get all the glory of wiping out the Britishers himself, and opened attack without waiting for the others. If so, the Boers suffered badly because of his hastiness.

DUTCH NOT LIKELY TO RISE.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 23.—It is difficult to gauge exactly the amount of feeling excited among the Dutch by the recent British victories. Their behavior, on the whole, is excellent, considering the great amount of sympathy they feel for their kinsmen in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The Britishers received the news of each success in Natal and of the grand stand at Mafeking with the wildest enthusiasm, but the Dutch are silent. Now and then a few who are more violent than the rest express their sorrow openly, but the general feeling is perhaps one of relief at the thought that the British success will not compel them to face the possibility of giving active support to the enemy.

The reports of the kind treatment accorded the Boer wounded meet with unstinted admiration, bringing into the marked relief the magnanimity of Great Britain, a magnanimity which the Dutch admit they had not expected to be displayed toward the Boers.

A difficult problem is looming, owing to the increased race feeling aroused by the war, but indications are frequent and substantial that the mists of acrimonious discussion are being dispersed by Great Britain's magnanimity and splendid tolerance, tending to make the Dutch in Cape Colony proud of their British citizenship.

TALK OF BOER SURRENDER.

Krueger Said to be in Favor of Such a Step—Many Burghers Reported Killed at Mafeking.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Sunday, says that advices received there from Pretoria report President Krüger as now being in favor of an unconditional surrender.

It is added that it is expected the Executive Council will meet on Monday or Tuesday to discuss the advisability of such a step.

The report, it is stated here, must be accepted with reserve.

A private message from Ladysmith today says that a messenger just arrived from Pretoria says the women there are weeping and wailing in the market place. Three trains have been dispatched to fetch the wounded from Mafeking. It is estimated there are 700 killed and wounded, and it is stated at Pretoria that the British casualties were only 18.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 23.—The Governor General, Lord Minto, has received a cablegram from South Africa, dated this afternoon, to the effect that President Krüger has decided to surrender.

TRANSVAAL AGENT'S OPINION.

Dr. Leyds Believes Reports of British Victories Exaggerated.

BRUSSELS Oct., 23.—Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal in Europe, is quoted in an interview as saying that it is difficult to give an opinion on the battles fought at Glencoe and Elandslaagte, as the dispatches all emanate from British sources. He is said to have added:

"My own dispatches have not arrived, probably owing to the censorship. In the meanwhile, I do not consider the situation as bad for the Boers as made out by the English telegrams, which are intended for the English public, and are probably too optimistic. The fact that the Boers retired in order to re-form later does not imply defeat. That is part of their tactics and does not prove that they have suffered seriously."

MR. PAUL IS CONFIDENT.

Boer Delegate to Commercial Congress Expects Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Edwin Van Dusen Paul, who was delegated to represent President Krüger at the International Commercial Congress, will not take further part in the proceedings. He left the city for Chicago, whence he goes to transact other business for the Transvaal Government. Mr. Paul intended to read a paper before the congress, but the state of affairs in South Africa called him to other duties. Before leaving for the West, he said, speaking of the war:

"The news thus far received from South Africa would rather favor the British side of the conflict, but it would be well for Americans to remember that nine out of ten dispatches received from the seat of the war come from British sources. I do not believe that the Boers have been repulsed as badly as the press dispatches have stated. I realize as well as any one that Great Britain has a tremendous power, and had she to deal with a small nation like the Transvaal situated within reach of the guns of her ships, there would be a speedy ending of the war, but the Transvaal is a gigantic fortress in itself. The Boers are determined to maintain their independence; they are willing to sacrifice all, and the fight will be a bloody one.

"England has a much more difficult task than her war party is aware of, and the truthfulness of this statement will be borne out by early events. I expect to see most likely the fighting done in British territory, and I expect further that the independence, complete and everlasting, of the South African Republic will be acknowledged by all nations of the earth."

MONEY FOR WAR VOTED.

£8,000,000 to be Raised by Treasury Bills—Transvaal Will Probably Have to Pay at Least Part of It.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, made a statement in the House of Commons today on the question of the expenditure entailed by the Transvaal war.

He said the expenditure for the year had been increased by the supplementary vote to a total of £121,205,000, but, he added, he expected there would be an increase of £3,000,000 over his estimate of the revenue. This would be a considerable contribution toward the unforeseen expenditure, and would leave about £7,000,000 to be provided. He thought there should be no addition to the fixed debt, but that the money should be raised by a temporary addition to the floating debt.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer therefore asked for power to raise £8,000,000 by Treasury bills, the whole question of repayment and fresh taxation to be left over till the next financial year.

Sir Michael also pointed out that the present war differed from previous ones, and that the estimates had been more carefully drawn up. No one could foresee what the total cost would be, but the British troops had met with brilliant success and the colonies were loyal. Although there might be something to pay for this, he was giving due heed to safety, yet he saw no reason to anticipate that the campaign would not be brought to a successful conclusion within the period for which the estimates were framed. As British colonies had been invaded, he considered it to be consistent with all the laws of war, if, when it was brought to a successful termination, the Transvaal taxpayer should at any rate have to bear part of the cost. The Transvaal, he continued, was wealthy in its gold fields. There had been complaints from those interested in the gold fields that there had been excessive taxation, but he believed from the best information that, under a pure and honest Government, it would be perfectly possible for the Transvaal to bear not only the ordinary expenses of government and of providing for the maintenance of peace and order within its territory, but also to provide a reasonable sum toward the expenses of the war, with a reduction at the same time of the taxation of the gold fields.

Continuing, Sir Michael said:

"If these anticipations are not fulfilled and the sum borrowed proves to be but part of the total cost of the war, we shall appeal to your patriotism next April. We believe that those who have supported us in the prosecution of this work will not fail us when it comes to pay the bill. If fresh taxation were introduced now it might prolong the debate, and produce a division which might be entirely misunderstood abroad. I shall not take any course which will promote a division or prevent us from presenting a united front in this crisis."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the Opposition, agreed that this was not the proper time to discuss the financial question, and that it was not desirable to show a sign of disunion.

Eventually the proposals of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach were agreed to by a vote of 336 to 28.

The reference of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the anxiety as to the latest news apparently referred to Lord Wolseley's announcement that the British were falling back from Dundee before superior forces.

ANOTHER SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Patrick O'Brien Expelled for Calling Mr. Chamberlain a Murderer.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—In the course of today's proceedings in the House of Commons, while the House was discussing the report on the supplementary estimates, Patrick O'Brien, Parnellite member for Kilkenny City, declared that the hands of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, were as much stained with blood as those of any murderer who ever mounted the scaffold.

The Speaker, the Right Hon. William Court Gully, called upon Mr. O'Brien to withdraw his remark, but he refused to do so, whereupon the House, by a vote of 316 to 26, resolved to suspend him, and he left the House remarking:

"You had better bring up another army corps, unless you want it somewhere else."

The House then adjourned.

DESIGNS OF THE POWERS.

Various Explanations of the Enormous Mobilization in Great Britain and the Naval Movements.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The sensational rumors of the designs of foreign powers inimical to British interests meet with scant credence, though it is admitted that it is difficult to explain the immense forces on land and sea which Great Britain is now mobilizing.

In Vienna it is reported that the British naval movements are due to a rumor that Russia, with the assent of France, is about to acquire from Spain Ceuta or some other naval station on the African coast.

Elsewhere it is stated that the movements of the French Mediterranean fleet in the neighborhood of the Levant, where it could easily be joined by the Russian Black Sea fleet via the Straits of the Dardanelles, is occasioning suspicion.

THE DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

Embarkation Effected Smoothly—Scenes of Great Enthusiasm.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The departure of the various contingents of the army corps was continued to-day, and was effected smoothly.

There were striking scenes of enthusiasm wherever the troops were embarking, and the Second Royal Irish Fusileers had an especially noteworthy send-off at Colchester, where they almost had to fight their way to the railroad station.

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

Purses for Officers and Men and Their Lives to be Insured.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 23.—The work of enlistment for the Canadian South African contingent is about finished, and it is expected that by to-morrow night or Wednesday morning the entire regiment will be on its way to Quebec, where embarkation takes place on the transport.

The Toronto City Council has decided to present to Col. Otter, who will be in command of the contingent, a purse of $750. The other officers are to have $125, and the men $25 each. In addition to this, the lives of all the men are to be insured for $2,000 each, and their families are to be looked after while they are absent.

The companies to be sent from Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, London, and other points in Ontario contain a number of officers in the militia who have resigned their commissions in order to serve as privates.

The applications of a number of Canadian newspapers to be allowed to send special correspondents on the transport bearing the Canadian troops have been refused by the military authorities on the ground that the transport is crowded. Despite this a number of the leading Canadian dailies are sending representatives to the front.

MILITARY TRAINS IN PERIL.

Chains Placed on the Track Near Swansea Seen in Time.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—What is believed to have been an attempt to wreck military trains bound from Pembroke Dock to Southampton was discovered yesterday evening. Five chains were placed on the tracks at points near Swansea.

Two trains laden with South African troops passed soon after the discovery of the chains.

AMERICAN MILITARY ATTACHES.

Four Officers Ordered to Go to South Africa to Report on the War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Col. Edwin V. Sumner, Major Story, Capt. Gibson, and Capt. Slocum have been detailed to proceed to South Africa and observe and report upon military operations in the Transvaal. Col. Sumner is a Brigadier General of volunteers, his present station being at London, where he is Military Attaché to the United States Embassy. Major Story is stationed at Governors Island, Capt. Gibson is an ordnance officer stationed at Indianapolis, and Capt. Slocum, who was United States Military Attaché at Lisbon, is already on his way to Cape Town.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S FUND.

Proposed to Completely Equip a Hospital Ship at a Cost of £8,000

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs. Arthur Paget are organizing a fund among American ladies in England, with the intention to completely equip a hospital ship for service on the South African coast at a cost of £8,000.

Lady Curzon and Mrs. Bradley Martin have been invited to join the committee.

A Russian Red Cross Corps.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 23.—The Russian Red Cross Society has determined to offer to help both belligerents in South Africa. The Herald, in making the announcement, adds: "We preserve appearances with this dual proposal, but we do not conceal our views." All the papers have opened subscriptions for a volunteer Red Cross Corps, which is being well supported in private circles.

SCHIEL'S LETTER TO THE KAISER.

An Implied Reproach Because His Majesty Did Not Interfere.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Col. Schiel, the captured leader of the Boers' German contingent, wired to Emperor William on the outbreak of the war, as follows:

"May your Majesty be pleased to note that we German volunteers, whether marching to the frontier, fighting, or falling, have sworn to be loyal to our German kindred stock here. We bitterly regret that the Government cannot exert its influence in behalf of our interests, and protest against the predatory action of England. May German blood not flow in vain for freedom and justice and may your Majesty's blessing attend us German soldiers, whose loyalty will preserve the friendship which your Majesty once showed us."

Britain Buying Canned Meat Here.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The authorities in Australia are much exercised at the reports that the imperial Government has ordered canned meat in America, though the War Office had promised to conserve Australasian interests. Those in the best position to judge predict that the orders of the United States will secure further large orders, as the British colonies are unable to supply a tithe of the quantity required if the campaign continues long.

TRADE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Agents Ordered to Discontinue Sending Machinery and Mining Supplies.

Barber & Co., shipping agents, yesterday said that they had received advices from South Africa to discontinue the shipping of machinery and mining supplies to the Cape. There is a big demand there they say for hay, oats, and grain of all kinds, and for canned goods. One of their ships sailing next week will carry a large amount of canned goods, principally canned meats.

Norton & Son make a similar report, except that they have not yet been advised to discontinue shipments of machinery and mining supplies.

Lured to His Death by a Robber.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Oct. 23.—In the village of Barree, this county, last evening, Lorenzi Menicini lured another Italian, Cesari Curcisi, into the woods back of the village under pretense of seeking for nuts, and there beat him to death with a stone. After robbing his victim of about $150 Menicini fled to the mountains and has not yet been arrested.

New Paltz Is Now in Darkness.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The village of New Paltz is in darkness. The electric-light plant changed hands recently, and because the new owner thought it did not pay him he closed down. The Trustees have given him sixty days to resume or stand a suit for breach of contract.

Louisville Banker Gets New Trial.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—Judge William R. Day announced the decision of the United States Court of Appeals to-day in the case of J. M. McKnight, former President of the German National Bank of Louisville, Ky., who had been sentenced to seven years' imthe funds of the bank. The court reversed the judgment of the United States District Court, with directions to award a new trial.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WAKEFIELD Mass., Oct. 23.—George H. Hathaway's mammoth stable, containing thirty horses and a large number of hacks and carriages, was discovered to be on fire this morning. The flames spread in all directions, the engine house, Perkins Block, Porter's laundry, and seven dwelling houses in addition to Hathaway's stable being destroyed in a short time.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:30 A. M.—390 Broadway; Selchow & Righter and others; damage, $100,000.

2 A. M.—170 Norfolk Street; Harris Goldberg; damage slight.

5 A. M.—26 East Seventy-eighth Street; Julius Jungman; damage, $1,000.

10:45 A. M.—263 Madison Street; Becky Smith; damage slight.

11:15 A. M.—371 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Mrs. Monta; damage, $200.

11:20 A. M.—224 Ninth Avenue; unknown; damage, $200.

1:50 P. M.—Foot of East Twenty-fourth Street; the city; damage, $25.

1:50 P. M.—104 and 106 East Thirty-second Street; Herts Brothers; damage, $4,000.

3:20 P. M.—67 Vestry Street; Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company; damage slight.

4:30 P. M.—121 Mulberry Street; James Staff; damage slight.

6:10 P. M.—104 Essex Street; Antonio Layena; damage, $100.

7 P. M.—110 Macdougal Street, unknown; damage, $100.

8:30 P. M.—14 West Third Street, Blumenthal Brothers; damage, $300.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; moderate temperature; light, variable winds.

The wind has continued brisk and high from the northeast on the Eastern Florida and Western Cuban coasts, with a maximum velocity of forty-eight miles an hour at Havana, twenty-six miles at Key West, and thirty-four at Jupiter. Along the Middle and West Gulf coasts the wind has been brisk from the east.

An area of high barometer has appeared over the Middle Pacific Coast, and showers have been followed by fair weather in the Pacific Coast districts south of Oregon. Showers have occurred in Southern Idaho and Northern Utah, and from the lower lake region over New York and Southern New England; elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. The temperature has risen generally east of the Mississippi, and is above the seasonal average, except that in the plateau and Pacific Coast districts and from Colorado eastward over the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the lake regions the temperature is 20 degrees or more above the normal.

Fair weather and moderate temperature are indicated for to-day in the Atlantic Coast and Gulf States, except in New England, where cloudy weather and showers will precede fair weather. In the Ohio and Middle and Lower Mississippi Valleys and the Southwest the weather will continue fair and warm. In the States of the extreme Upper Mississippi and Middle Missouri Valleys and the Middle Rocky Mountain region rain and lower temperture may be expected. On the New England coast the winds will be variable.

Light southerly winds will prevail along the Middle Atlantic Coast, and light to fresh northeasterly winds are indic

CITIZENS' UNION PLATFORM

Declaration of Principles Includes Plank for Untrammeled Judges.

THE WATER SUPPLY QUESTION

An Indorsement of Municipal Ownership and a Demand for a Genuine Australian Ballot.

The Platform Committee of the Citizens' Union, at a fully-attended meeting held yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the union, adopted unanimously a new declaration of principles for the coming campaign. This declaration embodies the platform of 1897, with the addition of a provision for unassessed Judges, a plank in favor of municipal ownership of water supply, and a demand for a simpler method of making independent nominations and a genuine Australian ballot. It is as follows:

First—We uphold the principle now for the first time embodied in the Constitution of the State, that municipal elections shall be held separately from State and National elections, to the end that the business affairs of municipal corporations may be managed upon their own merits uncontrolled by National or State politics, and this union is formed to carry that principle into effect.

Second—We demand that the affairs of the City of New York be administered independently of National and State politics, and that local officers be chosen solely with reference to their qualifications. We will nominate no candidate unless his character and record are such as to justify public confidence in his assurance that, if elected, he will not use his office, nor permit it to be used, for the benefit of any political organization, but will administer it in all respects in accordance with the principles of this declaraton.

Third—We demand the election of upright and able Judges, untrammeled by obligation, expressed or implied, to make appointments or distribute patronage at the dictation of political leaders, and we condemn as fatal to the honor and prosperity of New York the principle that Judges should use judicial patronage in the interest of their party. Candidates for judicial office should be pledged to make no political contribution, directly or indirectly, to any persons or organization, and such contributions should be prohibited by law.

Fourth—We demand that the civil service requirements of the Constitution and laws of this State be impartially enforced by such methods as will insure a practical and reasonable test of fitness and the election of and retention of subordinate officers upon their merits, irrespective of political influence, so as to afford a fair chance to every citizen without regard to race, religious belief, or political affiliations.

Fifth—We demand that the city shall retain the ownership of its franchises, and that any leases thereof be for limited periods, in order that increases of value shall accrue to the people. We demand stringent supervision of gas and railroad companies and of all other corporations using city franchises, so as to insure adequate service at reasonable rates, and we favor when the city shall own and operate its entire water supply.

Sixth—We demand the rapid transit voted for by the people by a three-fourths majority in 1894 and not yet obtained, and we oppose further delay.

Seventh—We demand that adequate school accommodations be provided for all children of school age, and that the efficiency of the public schools be steadily increased by the adoption of the best educational methods, and by securing to the teachers in the public schools adequate compensation, security of tenure, and promotion for merit.

Eighth—We demand that the eight-hour law now on the statute books be enforced as to all employes and that all contracts and bonds require that all such employes be paid at the prevailing rates of wages in their respective trades as required by law.

Ninth—We demand that the system of small parks and public playgrounds in the more crowded parts of the city be extended. That baths and lavatories adequate to the public needs be established. That the policy of putting the best pavements in the streets of the most densely populated districts shall be carried on and extended. We demand laws to insure improvement in the construction and sanitation of tenement houses, and the unremitting and rigid enforcement of all such ordinances and statutes.

Tenth—The way in which our streets were cleaned under the administration of the late Colonel Waring is an illustration of the results to be obtained by applying business methods to municipal affairs; and we demand that in the government of the city there shall be no return to the former system of inefficiency and waste.

Eleventh—We demand a simpler method of making independent nominations, absolute liberty to nominate on any ticket any person eligible to the office for which he is named, and a form of ballot which, so far as may be, shall put all candidates upon an equal footing in the ease with which they may be voted for.

Without calling upon any citizen to surrender in any degree his allegiance to his party, we insist upon an entire separation of municipal government from National and State politics, and we appeal to all good citizens of whatever party to unite with us in an organized effort to accomplish the object of this union.

The Campaign Committee, Finance Committee, and Committee on Meetings also met during the afternoon and mapped out the work for the coming weeks. The union intends to circulate a great deal of literature, but meetings will not be neglected and the first, which is to be held in Cooper Union on Saturday night, is expected to be one of the largest of the campaign.

A report that the Finance Committee had refused any funds to the Nineteenth District Committee because of the acceptance of Tammany's indorsement by the local candidates there was vigorously denied by Isaac H. Klein, who attended the committee meeting yesterday, and his denial was supported by other members of the committee. Mr. Klein said that Chairman William J. Schieffelin had just asked him how much money he needed for the district. "The charge that we are receiving financial aid from Tammany, either directly or indirectly, is a bald and malicious lie," said Mr. Klein.

At a meeting of the Central City Committee, held last night, letters of acceptance were received from Justice Barrett, ex-Justice Daly, Surrogate Varnum, and Herman C. Kudlich.

MIXUP IN THE 31ST DISTRICT.

Two Republicans Running Against Two Other Republicans on the Citizens' Union Ticket.

There is a bad political mix-up in the Thirty-first Assembly District, and at the present time there are two enrolled Republicans nominated by the regular Republican organization of the district for the Assembly and Board of Aldermen, running against two enrolled Republicans nominated by the Citizens' Union for the same offices.

This state of affairs has been brought about by a series of unlooked-for events that have proved disastrous to the Citizens' Union organization in the Thirty-first, which has practically given up the campaign from a political standpoint, and is now fighting it out for the sake of party principles.

When the campaign opened, the Citizens' Union placed in nomination Weyland E. Benjamin, for Assembly, and Morris Finn, for the Board of Aldermen. Headquarters were opened at 109 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and a large transparency was displayed bearing the names of the candidates.

The Republicans placed in nomination S. S. Slater for the Assembly and Elias Goodman for the Board of Aldermen.

All went smoothly with the Citizens' Union until last week, when Silas Croft, the Republican leader, received a letter from Gov. Roosevelt eulogizing Slater and Goodman and congratulating Mr. Croft on the selections. The Citizens' Union candidates, after this letter was received, filed certificates declining to run. Their move was entirely unexpected, and it fell like a bombshell in the ranks of the Citizens' Union Party, while the Republicans hailed it with joy, for it left them a clear field. All kinds of rumors were going the rounds, and it was said no other nominations would be made by the Citizens' Union.

Another surprise, however, was sprung yesterday on both parties when it was found that the Citizens' Union committee, appointed to fill vacancies, composed of Edward Goldsmith, Thomas Crawford, Henry White, James B. Butler, and Edward L. Heydecker, had without the authority of the organization filed certificates nominating Edward A. Dunham for Assembly and Bernhard Hertzfeld for Alderman. This action resulted in a lively meeting behind closed doors last evening at the Citizens' Union headquarters. Henry D. Williams presided, and after a lengthy discussion, in which some hot words were exchanged, the following resolutions were adopted:

The Citizens' Union organization of the Thirty-first Assembly District having nominated for members of Assembly and for the Board of Aldermen men whose character and abilities as well as their past records and political affiliations afforded an ample guarantee that if elected they would perform their public duties with an eye single to the public interest and not in servile obedience to the dictates of party leaders and the Republican Party organization in this district having, despite official assurances by the Chairman of the Republican County Committee to the contrary, subsequently nominated other candidates for the same offices, thus opening the way for an unfortunate division of the anti-Tammany vote, and rendering possible the election of a Tammany Assemblyman and Alderman, a result to be deeply deplored by every lover of good government—and our nominee for Assembly, Weyland E. Benjamin, and our nominee for Alderman, Morris Finn, having, in view of these considerations and after conference with some of the individual members of this committee who were most active in the campaign, withdrawn from the canvass and declined the nominations made,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union of the Thirty-first Assembly District hereby approve the action of Messrs. Benjamin and Finn in withdrawing from the field.

Resolved, further, That this committee disapprove the action of the committee named in the nominating certificate in filling vacancies created by the declination of our nominees as unwise.

Resolutions were also adopted appointing a committee of three to "wind up" the business of the organization. After the meeting Chairman Williams said the general feeling was that Goodman should be supported. Secretary Edward Goldsmith said that Benjamin and Finn were traitors to the party and that they had played into the hands of the Republican organization. He intimated that Mr. Benjamin was looking for the Republican leadership of the district, and in that way accounted for his action.

NINTH DISTRICT FRAUD CASES.

Gov. Roosevelt Will Ask for a Special Grand Jury to Investigate.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Attorney General Davies to-night, upon the report submitted to him by his deputy, Mr. Coyne, recommended to the Governor that he call an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court to convene a special Grand Jury to investigate the alleged frauds committed at the primary elections of the Democratic Party in the Ninth Assembly District in New York City, and also other alleged registration frauds. Deputy Attorney General Coyne, who was designated by his chief to prosecute these cases, on complaint of Leader John C. Sheehan, said to-night that he has abundance of evidence to submit to the Grand Jury of not only primary and registration frauds committed in the metropolitan districts, but other violations as well. What these other violations are Attorney General Davies refused to state.

Gov. Roosevelt, in dwelling on the result of Mr. Coyne's investigations, said he understood that there were a dozen cases at the least to bring to the notice of a special jury, six of which are confined to the Ninth Assembly District. The Governor furthermore said that the accused, be he Democrat or Republican, if found guilty, would receive the full penalty of the law.

"And, if in some of these cases," he grimly remarked, "the evidence be not sufficient to secure an indictment, then, to my mind, it will be a miscarriage of justice."

Upon his return from Maryland the latter part of the week, the Governor will issue a proclamation convening an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court, and designating the Justice who will hold it.

LABOR NOTIFIES MR. CROSBY.

Accepts the Nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court.

A committee from the Independent Labor Party called yesterday afternoon at the office of John S. Crosby, 43 Cedar Street, and notified him of his nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court on the Labor ticket. Philip Weinseimer of the Plumbers and Gas Fitters, and Edward Hanna of the Bluestone Cutters' Union, acted as spokesmen for the committee.

Mr. Crosby accepted the nomination in a brief address, in which he remarked that he appreciated the honor none the less because it was "all he might reasonably hope to realize from the nomination."

Mr. Crosby will be the chief speaker Thursday evening at an Independent Labor mass meeting at Cooper Union, and he will be heard daily thereafter.

Dr. McGlynn on Single Tax.

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn lectured at the Mount Vernon Opera House last evening on "The Politics of the Lord's Prayer." Mayor Fiske, the Aldermen, the Catholic priests of the vicinity, and about fifty prominent men of the city were on the platform. After analyzing the Lord's Prayer, Dr. McGlynn turned to the single tax question, and expounded it in a brief but plain form, saying that the philosophy of the Lord's Prayer was compatible with the teachings of the single tax advocates. He said: "When the principles of the Lord's Prayer shall be incorporated in our civil laws no man who needs to work shall seek the opportunity in vain." In speaking of the late Henry George, Dr. McGlynn said he was the greatest man he ever knew, and paid a high tribute to the memory of the dead advocate of the single tax theory.

Held for Illegal Registration.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh was informed last evening that his deputies had made three arrests for illegal registration. James Roberts was arrested for illegal registration in the Fourth Election District of the Thirty-second Assembly District. He is alleged to be an ex-convict. William Keating, an ex-convict, whose picture is No. 2,773 in the Rogues' Gallery, was arrested for registering in the First Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District. Charles H. Prezo was arrested on a warrant issued in Jefferson Market Police Court for illegal registration.

De Leon Faction Again Victorious.

Justice Bookstaver yesterday denied the application of Herman Schlueter, who has been nominated as the candidate for Supreme Court Justice by the anti-De Leon wing of the Socialist-Labor Party to have his name on the official ballot under the party emblem. The De Leon faction nominated Thomas Wright and John J. Kinnealy as candidates for the Supreme Court Justiceships in this county.

Tammany Mass Meetings.

Beginning to-night the Tammany Hall organization of the Thirtieth Assembly District will conduct mass meetings nightly in halls and on street corners throughout the district. At to-night's meeting, in Meyer's Pavilion, at the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street, Councilman Harry C. Hart, the leader; Samuel F. Hyman, the candidate for Assembly, and Alderman George A. Burrell, who seeks re-election, will be the speakers.

To Hear Election Cases.

Special terms of the Supreme Court will be held on election day in the County of Kings by Justice Dickey; County of Queens, by Justice Garretson, and County of Richmond, by Justice Jenks, to hear election cases.

The Total Registration.

The complete returns make the total registration in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for this year 282,095, as against 281,007 in 1895, 330,619 in 1896, 324,784 in 1897, and 316,827 in 1898.

Gov. Roosevelt to Go to Maryland.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—Gov. Roosevelt will leave this city to-morrow morning for New York City, where he will tarry a few hours and then go by special train to Baltimore. Senator McComas has arranged a flying campaign tour for the Governor in Maryland. Most of his speeches will be delivered in the daytime, and it is calculated that twenty will be made. Cumberland, Hagerstown, Frederick, and Westminster are some of the points where stops will be made.

Col. Bryan Arrives at His Home.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 23.—Col. W. J. Bryan arrived here to-night, and after three hours' rest, started for Strousberg, where he will begin his two weeks of speechmaking in Nebraska to-morrow. He said his long tour in Nebraska had no special significance. He had in the past neglected his home State, and he was simply ply redeeming promises made long ago.

PUBLIC TEACHER MISSING.

Unexplained Absence of Instructor Griffin of Newark High School.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 23.—Clarence S. Griffin, an instructer at the high school, has been missing for a week from his place in the school. He has been a teacher for some years, and was formerly at the Hawkins Street School, but was transferred to the high school. He lived with his wife at 216 North Sixth Street. He failed to appear last Monday, and Dr. E. C. Hovey took charge of the class. Superintendent Gilbert says he sent to the teacher's house, and Mrs. Griffin said her husband was absent and she did not know where he was. No reason for his disappearance is known. He was a competent instructor and highly thought of by the school authorities.

Sailing of the Nicaragua Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The auxiliary gunboat Scorpion, now at Norfolk, has been assigned to the transportation of the Isthmian Canal Commission to Nicaragua and Colon. The vessel is all ready for sea, and it is expected that the commission will be able to sail by the end of the month.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore Md.

SIGNOR GALANTE'S CANDIDACY.

His Platform, Cheap Beer, Cheap Coal, Free Ice, Free Silver, Sunday Shaves, and Free Lunch.

If Signor Nicola Galante is not the next Assemblyman from the Twelfth District it will be because he did not get enough votes. The Signor, who is one of the Beau Brummells of Grand Street, is also one of the twelve candidates of the "Poverty Hollow" section for the Assembly, but numbers do not trouble his enthusiastic temperament, for he is an independent, and knows everybody along Grand Street and the streets contiguous, adjacent, and intersecting thereto.

Moreover, he is known far and wide as "Nic, the Barber," and has the finest shop on Grand Street, where he employs seven barbers. Signor Galante's platform is "cheap beer, cheap coal, free ice, free silver, Sunday shaves, and free lunch." Therefore, after his nomination last week by his friends, he was led to observe:

"Sure I be 'lect. I liv-a here twelve year, belong-a t' Richar' Croke's Tammany Hall, be man of d' peop', 'n get-a myself like."

And so it was that last night Wolf's Hall at 452 Grand Street was crowded with a host of Signor Galante's friends to give the launching of his campaign the signal of approval and cheer his gonfalon which bore as its emblem a shaving mug crossed by razor and brush. Signor Galante, as the principal speaker, declared his principles in a new checked suit, a silk hat, patent leather shoes, a red necktie, and a striped colored shirt.

James Cohen, who studies law, presided at the meeting, and among the leading lights present were Max Goldwater, the hatter of Poverty Hollow; Frank Weistein, the diamond dealer of Grand Street; Harry Kean, "Joe" Scully, ex-Assemblyman "Ben" Pudlin, "Issy" Cohen, Jacob Myers, "Abe" Ryan, and a roomful of others.

James Cohen introduced Signor Galante as a man who "doesn't owe a dollar, who is known throughout the confines of the Twelfth District, and whose platform is cheap beer, Sunday shaves, cheap coal, and free lunch, a Bryan man, and for free silver." Wild and incoherent cheers followed Signor Galante, as the occasion and stood on the President's chair.

"Chentlemen and citizen," began the Signor slowly, "da fairst t'ing I do if I am 'leet to Albany I kill-a da Raines beel. It no good-a beel, I say, because dis-a man Raines he scharg-a da-a-lion-a fif-a eight hunder' dolla for-a da, what-a you say—"

"License?" suggested the President.

"He scharg-a dat-a monay, and it too much-a monay. For why you ask, for why I ask. Ah, I 'xplain-a dat. Because-a da por man he no can pay da ten-a cent-a t'da pint-a da beer. Five hunder', I say; eets enough. Wit'-a dat, da saloon keep' sell-a da poor man da beer for seven cent-a, an' he get da two pint-a where he get-a now only one. I kill-a dat kind of a beel right quick when I get to da Legislethator."

The Signor then declared for Sunday shaves. It was a shame, he said, that the poor man could not get shaved after 1 o'clock. "Da poor man get-a his wage-a Saturday night," he said. "He giv-a some to da man to keep wife. He keep-a some for to go out for-a da beer, blow some—hav-a da leet' good time.

"Bime by he go home maybe, one, two by da clock. He go to bed, he no can get-a up before 'leven, an' when he get into some clothes da good-a wife she hav-a da dinner cook. He no wait. He got-a no time. No da barber, get shave, 'cause he close one, den no shave-a. So da poor man dinner wait."

"I tell you I kill dat shave bill if I am 'lect. I mak-a da law for low price coal, I mak-a da law for more school in dees dist, kill-a da Raines law, kill-a eferyting." Signor Galante was interrupted by cheers and promises of election.

He proclaimed his patriotism, said the Filipinos ought to be free, and told his hearers he had decorated his shop when "Chewey was celebrate," that the "Olymp" ship he had in his window cost $10, Dewey described as a Lieutenant who had become Admiral by being a patriot. "I am a patriot," he shouted, "an' if I'm 'lect, I uphold da constitute, you bet. I am for Bryan, an' da free silver, you bet."

Every little while the Signor leaned down and asked two or three of his supporters, "What I say next?"

"Free shaves," shouted a voice.

"No, no, no," almost screamed the candidate. "I pay for-a my parfumerie, I pay for ma rent-a, for da hair-a oil, da barber. No, no; I giv-a da free shave, I go out-a da beezness." The crowd roared.

When order had been restored Signor Galante reached his peroration, which he called his "conglision," during which he expressed his dislike of Leon Sanders, the present Assemblyman and a candidate for re-election.

"For-a Leon was 'lect las' year," went on "Nic," fiercely, "he go 'round, he shak-a da hand of eferypody. He come to me for-a da shave, and he friendly. When he get 'lect, what he do?

"I say what he do?" screamed Galante, more fiercely. "He giv-a no more da hand shake. He not let-a me shave 'im. He keep-a 'way from my place. When I am 'lect I shaka da hand of eferypody."

Presently the Signor was about to step down, when he shouted: "I forgetta da best t'ing of all."

"What is it?" yelled the crowd.

Then Galante proclaimed himself against policemen, shaking his fist fiercely at an officer who had dropped in to see what the uproar was all about. He said that if any of his constituents got into trouble or got clubbed he would get them out. "Even," he yelled, "if I come-a all da way from Albany."

The meeting finally closed with a free lunch of beer and chicken salad furnished by some men in the district who say they are supporting the barber's candidacy. There will be another meeting on Friday night in the hall, and in a few days the barber will begin a cart-tail campaign.

"Nic," said one of them, "firmly believes he will be elected. Although his name is not on the ballot, he'll get lots of votes."

AFTER FUNDS FOR GOEBEL.

Urey Woodson's Errand and Richard Croker's Reply to Questions.

"I am in the city on purely personal business," remarked Urey Woodson of Owensborough, Democratic National Committeeman from Kentucky, at the Hoffman House yesterday.

"I have been in almost every portion of the State during the present campaign, and I am satisfied that William Goebel will be elected Governor by a handsome majority. Advices received by me since my arrival here have strengthened me in my opinion."

Reports are in circulation about political quarters that Mr. Woodson is here for the purpose of raising money for the Goebel campaign fund.

Richard Croker was seen last night at the Democratic Club and declined to speak one way or another on the report that Mr. Woodson had come to borrow campaign funds of him. When the subject was first broached he turned abruptly away, muttering that he "didn't know anything about it."

"Then we are to understand that there is nothing in the story, Mr. Croker," was suggested.

"What business have you to ask any such question?" said Mr. Croker, testily. "Do you think we are going to tell you our business? We are not telling our affairs to THE NEW YORK TIMES. You can just say that to them for me."

Harvard's Launch to Go West.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 23.—The launch John Harvard, which has coached many of Harvard's crews, has been sold to the University of Wisconsin. Coach O'Dea is now in Cambridge making arrangements for the transportation of the boat.

Malt-Nutrine

is prepared at our brewery and is guaranteed unequaled in quality, purity, and medicinal virtue.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N.—Adv.

THE ASSEMBLY THE PRIZE

Interest in the Campaign Centres in This Great Fight.

WORK IN CLOSE DISTRICTS

Democrats, Led by Richard Croker, Say They Can Overcome the Republican Majority of 24.

The chief interest in the present campaign centres in the control of the State Assembly. Both parties are making this the main goal of their efforts. The Republicans are striving to maintain their control of the House, while the Democrats are striving to capture it. Naturally the battle rages fiercest in the doubtful and close districts. Of these there are always a sufficient number to make it within the reach of the minority party to gain enough Assemblymen to procure control of the House. The Senate, of course, must remain Republican at least for another year, as there is no election until 1900.

The present Assembly is composed of 87 Republicans and 63 Democrats. The Senate has 27 Republicans and 23 Democrats. In the Assembly the margin that the Democrats must overcome is 24; or, to express it differently, the Democrats must elect 13 more Assemblymen than they now have in order to control the house.

Richard Croker, organization leader; Frank Campbell, Chairman of the State Committee, and Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Executive, or Campaign, Committee, say that they can overcome this majority of 24 Republicans. They expect to do this by holding the districts that are now Democratic and by electing Democrats in the districts which they regard as doubtful, and in which Republicans were elected by small pluralities in 1898.

The Democrats are making their most strenuous efforts in this county and in Kings, as they realize that the chances are best here, and that any desertions or changes in up-the-State districts cannot be relied upon. Of these two counties, perhaps the greatest efforts will be devoted to Kings, and a survey of the field there will indicate what they have as foundation for their hopes.

The marked falling off in the registration this year in Brooklyn has given rise to much speculation in political circles in that borough.

Last year the Democrats elected fifteen out of the twenty-one Assemblymen from Kings. The lower registration this year means necessarily, a smaller vote in the county, and to the impartial observer of political signs this is at least one indication that, whatever the result as to the county offices, there will be a change of result in several of the Assembly districts. The leaders of either party profess to see in the registration figures an advantage over the other.

On their face, the Democrats appear to have the better reason to feel satisfied with the figures. In the nineteen Democratic wards the net falling off from last year is 6,029. Of the thirteen Republican wards there is a decrease of 9,246. The only two wards in the borough which show an increase over last year's figures are the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, both Democratic wards. But this apparent advantage for the Democrats appears to be partially offset by the Coffey bolt in the Twelfth Ward and the McGarry defection in the Tenth Ward—the banner Democratic wards of Brooklyn.

This year the Kings County districts regarded as doubtful are the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Eighteenth. In the Fourth District last year, Cotton, Republican, had a plurality of 325. In the Fifth District, De Grav, Republican, had a plurality of 154. In the Sixth District, the plurality of Riedman, Democrat, was 191. Collier, the Republican candidate in the Tenth District, won, with a plurality of only 37. In the Thirteenth District, Siems, Democrat, had a plurality of 613, and in the Eighteenth District, Ball, Democrat, was elected by a plurality of 562. The Twelfth District is also placed in the doubtful column by many. In this district, Schoeneck, Democrat, won last year with a plurality of 615.

The Democrats claim that in the present state of politics in Kings County, with harmony and even close alliance between the factions, they ought to elect their nominees in all seven districts. This would still leave six Assemblymen required to make up the necessary thirteen.

According to Democratic expectations the requisite thirteen Assemblymen can be got in Kings and in New York, but if not all here, they hope to get enough to make up the thirteen with several they count on gaining up the State. They expect to elect Assemblymen in the Fifth, Eighth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first. If they hold what they have and get these six Assemblymen, this, with the expected gains in Brooklyn, would insure the control of the Assembly.

The hope of winning in the Nineteenth District is based on the opposition of both Tammany Hall and the Citizens' Union to Robert Mazet. The Republicans will, however, expend the whole strength of the organization to hold Mr. Mazet in his present seat.

The Twenty-ninth is the district of John F. Carroll, and, of course, the Democrats expect to displace the Republican Assemblyman, Frank Bulkley, who was elected in 1898 by a plurality of 563.

The close districts up the State and elsewhere, regarded by the Democrats as possible or probable scenes of victories, are the Fourth of Albany, Seventh and Eighth of Erie, and Herkimer, Second of Onondaga, Second of Orange, Third of Queens, First of Rensselaer, Schenectady, Schuyler, Sullivan, Tioga, Second of Ulster, and Warren. Out of the fourteen doubtful districts, together with the seven in Kings and the six in New York, the Democrats expect to win enough Assemblymen to control the next House.

THE ANTI-MAZET CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Fromme's Offer to the Assemblyman to Prosecute Any Fraudulent Registration Cases.

Both sides in the fight in the Nineteenth District were taking comfort last night in the fact that the registration this year is smaller by nearly 1,500 names than it was last year. John B. Sexton, the Tammany leader, declared that fully 1,000 of those who had failed to register were Republicans, and Collector George R. Bidwell, the Republican leader, assured those who asked him about it that, if the non-registered men were Republicans, they were the sort who would not vote for Mr. Mazet any way. Neither of these leaders was willing to admit the other's candidate had the slightest chance of election.

Mr. Fromme had a meeting with Mr. Mazet yesterday afternoon, at Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, where the Tammany-Citizens' Union fusionists have opened headquarters. The Register was talking to a friend, when Mr. Mazet came along. The Republican candidate bowed, and was about to continue on his way, when Mr. Fromme called to him, and asked him if he believed any of the stories of fraudulent registration which are somewhat current. Mr. Mazet returned a non-committal answer, and Mr. Fromme at once proceeded to lay before him the principles upon which the fusionists wish to conduct the campaign.

"Now, Mr. Mazet," the Register said, "we want to beat you, and we intend to, but we will not permit any crookedness. We haven't done any colonizing, and we won't stand for anything that isn't strictly on the level. If you or Mr. Quigg or any other of the Republican managers knows of any fraudulent registration and will tell us of it, we will do the prosecuting ourselves."

Mr. Mazet made no reply and continued on his way to the district Republican headquarters, two blocks north. At these headquarters last night Collector Bidwell said he was not able at present to say on what lines he was working.

Of the registration Mr. Bidwell said:

"It was all right down here. If the people in the upper part of the district did the proper thing, Mr. Mazet can't be beaten. The trouble is that the Citizens' Union is believed by many of the independent voters to be an organization with a great deal of strength, whereas it has none. These independents at present think that Mr. Stewart is running on the Citizens' Union ticket with a Tammany indorsement that only means that he is to get the Democratic votes.

"Now Mr. Fromme has made a speech in which he says that he has been assured that Mr. Stewart will vote with the Democrats in the Assembly. We will send copies of this speech to every voter in the district and we will take other means of reaching them and assuring them that this alliance is really in the interest of Tammany Hall. Mr. Fromme and Mr. Sexton ought to be sorry if the Republican registration has fallen off, for if Mr. Mazet is defeated it will only be by Republican votes."

There has been so much talk current in the district that the Tammany leaders had hired all the available halls in order to deprive their opponents of them, that Mr. Sexton last night offered to give Mr. Bidwell, rent free, any halls controlled by the Democrats for three evenings in each week up to election day. The only reservation Mr. Sexton made was that Lemuel Ely Quigg, the President of the Republican County Committee, and John Proctor Clarke, assistant counsel to the Mazet committee, should be among the speakers at each meeting. When this proposition was repeated to Mr. Bidwell he laughingly declined it, saying, "We have all the halls we want."

During the day thousands of cards were sent out from Republican headquarters with the following inscription:

"I am working for my pocket all the time."—Richard Croker in his testimony before Mazet Committee.

"The number of city employes has been increased by the present Tammany government nearly 10,000."—Testimony of George McAneny before the Mazet Committee.

The increase in annual salaries of city employes since Tammany has been in control is nearly two million dollars.

The assessed valuation of real estate in the Nineteenth Assembly District has been raised by Tammany from $92,000,000 to $112,000,000, an increase of $20,000,000, and the tax rate raised to $2.48.

These cards were crammed into the letter-boxes of tenement and apartment houses, and their distribution will be continued, it was said, until every voter in the district receives one.

Ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark, who has not been active in politics for several years, has taken the field for Mr. Stewart and has assisted in the formation of a club among the membership of the Colonial Club to further Mr. Stewart's candidacy.

A meeting will be held to-night at the West Side Republican Club, 2,307 Broadway, in the interests of the district candidates, Messrs. Mazet, Holmes, and Whiton. Besides the candidates, the speakers will be ex-Mayor Strong, John Proctor Clarke, Senator John Ford, and C. N. Bovee, Jr.

EX-GOV. LORD GETS A MISSION.

Oregon Man Named by the President as Minister to Argentina.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—William P. Lord, ex-Governor of Oregon, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic. He was appointed as Minister to Persia on April 18, 1899, but declined.

Mr. Lord was born in Dover, Del., in 1839, and was graduated from Fairfield College in 1860. He began the study of law, but on the outbreak of the civil war aided in raising a battalion of Delaware cavalry, of which he was first Captain, later Major, and finally Judge Advocate on the staff of Gen. Lew. Wallace. At the close of the war he resumed his legal studies, and on graduation from the Albany Law School was admitted to the New York Bar in 1866. He again served in the army as Lieutenant in the Second United States Cavalry until he resigned in 1868 and went to Salem, Oregon, to practice law. He has since served his adopted State as State Senator, Supreme Court Justice, and Governor.

Horses Run Away with a Hearse.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The men who died as the result of the explosion at Rockland Lake last week were buried to-night at Haverstraw. While the cortège was on its way to the cemetery the team attached to the rear hearse became frightened and ran away, and the hearse was upset and smashed to pieces. The horses finally broke loose from the hearse. The driver was badly hurt.

COMPLAINS OF CONSUL LANE.

Joseph Garabed Charges that Consul Lane Refused to Protect Him from Turkish Indignities.

Major J. H. Ferris, attorney for the Salvation Army, has called the attention of Secretary Hay to the indignities heaped on Joseph Garabed, an Ensign of the Salvation Army, who landed in Turkey recently for the purpose of visiting some of his relatives. On July 11, 1899, Garabed secured a passport and necessary papers which he supposed would protect him as an American citizen in Turkey, having been a citizen of this country for over eighteen years.

On landing at Smyrna Sept. 12, instead of receiving protection, his passport was ignored, and he was seized by the Turkish authorities and thrown into jail. By considerable expenditure Garabed says he was able to reach the United States Consul. He says the United States Consul, Rufus Lane, not only refused to protect him, but ordered him to leave the country, as the Turks had directed, on the very next steamer or else be incarcerated by the Consul in the American jail until the Consul could place him aboard a steamer to some foreign port. Garabed took a Russian steamship and left the country. Mr. Ferris made this statement:

"It is hardly possibleat first to credit the statement that an American citizen should be treated in the way in which this citizen has been handled, and then to think that we should have a Consul who has no more regard for his flag and his country than to connive and to aid in the ill-treatment that Garabed was receiving at the hands of the Turks.

"As a native-born American, I feel that if our flag and our country can only give such guarantees as have been given to this citizen, that we have not got so much to crow over, after all, as regards the protection which we all thought the Stars and Stripes would always receive and demand.

"The humblest citizen of English origin, to the credit of England, no matter in what country that citizen may be, receives due protection, and for an insult to such a one, no matter of how humble an origin, reparation is demanded at once. I think the public should know of this case, and that it will want to know whether such insults are constantly to be submitted to by our naturalized citizens."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The complaint made concerning the treatment of Joseph Garabed is being investigated by the State Department officials, but it is not in such shape that any further information regarding it can be made public at this time. Allegations of improper conduct by consular officers and of ill-treatment of United States citizens in foreign countries frequently find their way to the State Department and prompt inquiry is always made regarding them. Should the charges against the consular officer in question be well founded he would be disciplined and perhaps removed.

SHARP ADVANCE IN BROOM CORN

Fifty Dollars a Ton Has Been Added to the Price Recently.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 23.—Broom corn is to receive a 10 per cent. advance in price before Nov. 1. In the last four weeks the price of broom corn has advanced $50 a ton, and is still going up. Heretofore $60 a ton gave a reasonable profit to the producers, and they were satisfied, but the strong competition among buyers and the desire of speculators to get control of the market has run the price up to $110 a ton, as some are now holding off for $125. It is believed that before the first of the year the price will be $150 a ton. The factories throughout the country are beginning to put up the price of brooms.

The Human Mind and Fatigue.

Dr Hugo Münsterberg, the well-known psychologist of Harvard University, will lecture next Monday evening, at a meeting of the anthropological and psychological section of the New York Academy of Sciences, at 12 West Thirty-first Street. His subject is to be "The Psychic and Physical World." At the weekly meeting of the section last night Prof. E. L. Thorndike of the Teachers' College read a paper on "Fatigue," in which he described some experiments he had conducted, with the result of virtually proving that the human mind could work with normal acuteness after eight or ten hours of activity. Fatigue of the mental faculties, he said, did not preclude clearness and accurateness of reasoning and calculation.

Robert B. Mantell a Bankrupt.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Robert B. Mantell, the actor, was relieved of his financial obligations in the United States District Court to-day. He filed his petition several months ago scheduling $13,847 liabilities and $1,600 assets.

FIVE PRIESTS AT A FUNERAL.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Oct. 23.—A remarkable funeral service took place at St. Simon's Catholic Church in this city this morning. The services were held over the remains of William Stanton of this city. The mass was sung by five priests, all brothers, they being nephews of the deceased. They are Fathers John F. Hickey of Cincinnati, Charles A. Hickey of Dayton, Ohio; George F. Hickey of Milford, Ohio; William D. Hickey of Dayton, Ohio, and E. P. Hickey of Piqua, Ohio.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:21	Sun sets...5:08	Moon rises...9:50

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:20	Gov. Isl'd..11:51	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:59	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate....1:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adler, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Barden Tower, Guadaloupe, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		9:00 A. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Saale, Southamoton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Scottish Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dunstan, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Livorno, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton.	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcus, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport ..., Sar. Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 26.

El Paso, New Orleans..		3:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Bahamas, &c..	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 27.

Caribbee, St, Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Erna

The Wanamaker Store.

The Krell Piano is satisfying; durable—a success.

Women's Tailored Suits

THE fashion writers say, — but wait a minute, where do fashion writers find out? A good many of them acknowledge that they come here for news—we know that many makers of women's dresses come to us for authoritative ideas. The fashion writers might say "Wanamaker's seems to be headquarters—and deserves to be." If you read them carefully and know this store as we intend you shall know it, you may recognize the fashion writers' descriptive work.

Women's tailoring is not the exact and perfect thing that men's tailoring is—but we are glad to know that we have raised the standard of commercial tailoring, and that our friends are gainers by it. Styles are fully developed.

Tailored Suits up to $115; they start at $8.50.

Suits at $10—Of Cheviot, black or blue; fly-front or double-breasted jackets—lined, some with silk, some with satin rhadame. Stylish skirt, percaline lined.
Suits at $12—Cheviot and camel's-hair; jacket, silk or satin lined; skirt, percaline lined.
Full silk-lined Suits at $18—Skirt with over-drapery. Second floor, Broadway.

A new Picture Store is opened to-day—fifth floor adjoining the Art Gallery. You will like it for the simple good art that it holds.

The price of most of the good typewriters is kept up by a trust. The Wanamaker-Wellington is independent and $60.

Rocking Chairs We've lots of Rocking Chairs made just for their simple comfortableness. And a hundred and twenty-five styles made for both comfort and beauty—in the parlance of trade, "fancy rockers." Prices start at $3.25—for Rockers in golden oak, high carved back, spindled-side arms; illuminated cobbler seat.

Others at $4, $5, $5.25, $6, $7.25—but a list of prices reads as dull as a suburban time-table.

Will you do the more enjoyable thing—come and see the chairs?

Fourth floor.

Warm Wear for Little Folks It saves mother and isn't hard on the family purse to buy whatever is needed for clothing the little folks—the business is almost a hobby with us.

Besides what may be called the "everyday" clothing there are sumptuously handsome pieces here—but that story can be told some other day.

Eiderdown Wrappers, pink or light blue; sailor collar; trimmed with satin ribbon; girdle at waist—for ages 2 to 8—$1.65 for ages 10 to 14—$2.25
Eiderdown Sacques, red, pink, blue; crocheted edges; collar trimmed with satin ribbon. For ages 8 to 14—$1.50.
Eiderdown Sacques, same colorings; trimmed all around with satin ribbon; for ages 2 to 4—$1.65.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Laces New and beautiful. Point de Gene, Cluny and the ornamental Maltese laces, in patterns intricate or severe. Designs recent as can be, destined to be old before they pass from favor. These and more:

All-overs—Point de Gene, $1.25 to $9.75 yd.
Edgings—Point de Gene, ½ in. to 10 in., 18c to $6.25; Maltese, 2 in. to 10 in., 50c to $5.50; Cluny, 2½ in. to 4½ in., $1.10 to $1.35.
Appliques—A rich assortment, ¾ in. to 5 in., 22c to $6.25.

Broadway.

Umbrellas, $1.50 You can buy high-value umbrellas here; but they'll cost high prices. We make no extravagant claims. These $1.50 umbrellas are serviceable, good-looking, durable, efficient. But they're just $1.50 umbrellas—that is, by our valuation—no more, *no less*.

Women's all-silk umbrellas, 26 inches; close-rolling; natural wood handles.
Men's Union Taffeta Umbrella; close-rolling; natural wood handles.

Broadway.

Belt Buckles and Clasps Many pretty ornaments from French makers, and plenty of excellent imitations made nearby. Some attractive original designs, too, from American makers. Clasps of Corinthian gilt, French gray, vert, and so on; some enameled, some jeweled. 25c. to $10. Especially good choosing at prices up to $1.

Tenth street, near Rotunda.

A Year of St. Nicholas for $1.40 The magazines themselves would cost $3. Here they are—the 12 numbers for 1898—neatly bound in cloth, with designs in color and gilt, at less than half first cost. In this volume, besides many short tales, poems and pictures, are these complete stories:

Buccaneers of Our Coast; by Frank R. Stockton. The Lakerim Athletic Club; by Rupert Hughes. Two Biddicut Boys; by J. T. Trowbridge. Denise and Ned Toodles; by G. E. Jackson.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Boys' Clothing This is a very particular stock of clothing. It has been gathered with that rare good judgment that comes only with long years of experience. Gathered to satisfy two particular classes of people: the boy, himself, of course; and another who supplies the purchase money. You choose at whatever price appeals to you—with absolute assurance that the garments are of all-wool fabrics and are thoroughly well-made.

At $5—Vest Jacket Suits; of fancy all-wool cheviots; double-breasted vest; sizes 9 to 16 years. Qualities that sell generally for $7 to $8.
At $3.85—Double-breasted Jacket Suits; all-wool navy blue cheviots; silk sewed and strongly made; extra trousers with each suit; 6 to 16 years. 200 suits at $3.85 each, though $5 would be moderate.
At 75c—Corduroy Knee Trousers; 3 to 16 years; the $1 sort.
At 65c—Knee Trousers of fancy all-wool cheviots; 3 to 16 yrs.; also fairly worth $1.
Boys' Bicycle Suits for Winter wear; fancy plaid cheviots; riding breeches style of trousers; 7 to 16 years. 3 qualities—$5, $6.50, $7.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Flannelette Gowns Flannelette isn't flannel—never was. It is more like canton flannel—cotton flannel—is differently napped, and colored and figured into all sorts of prettiness. It is one of the most useful stuffs for inexpensive garments for women, where a mite of warmth is called for.

Gowns, or wrappers as you please to call them—$1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25.

Second floor, with Muslin Underwear.

Toilet Requisites Monsieur Guerlain's quaint white shop on the Rue de la Paix,—but you know it, who've ever been to Paris. Guerlain perfumes are ideal—rather costly, and well they may be. We are his American headquarters though some other stores have a few specialties.

We are perfumers, too—our trade-mark "Queen Mary" is as strong guarantee of excellence and purity as though we wrote the warrant and signed it "John Wanamaker."

Take the perfumes for granted to-day. This line of Toilet Powders—white, flesh, cream—either at 25c. The price sounds usual—the powder we give makes it really different.

Tenth street side.

Spachtel Scarfs and Pillow Shams Clean, clear white; in typical spachtel patterns. Cheerful and pretty for the nursery, especially. Many kinds, one price for all, and that price little—

50c each

Scarfs are 18x54 inches.
Pillow Shams are 32 inches square.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Fireplace Fixtures Brass and wrought iron chiefly, in all the brilliancy of one, the dignity of the other. Every graceful turn and twist, every scroll and point that makes for richness. Prices fair, in most cases low:

Andirons—Brass, $3 to $65; wrought iron, $3 to $135.
Fenders—Brass, $5.50 to $13; wrought iron, $8 to $15.
Fire Sets—Brass, $7.50 to $21; wrought iron $6 to $30.
Wood Baskets, $6 to $9.
Folding Screens, $2.75 to $30.
Spark Arresters, $3 to $4.50.
Gas Logs, $4.25 to $7.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.; Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N.Y.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"B. H. W."—John Jacob Astor saw service in the late war with Spain as a Colonel of volunteers on Gen. Shafter's staff. He never had a direct field command for any length of time, but was at the battles of El Caney and San Juan. He represented Gen. Shafter on several important missions, acting as Adjutant or personal representative of the commanding General. After the surrender of Santiago he did some service in adjusting the surrenders of minor bodies of Spanish troops, but returned to the United States before Gen. Shafter.

Postpone Zoological Park Opening.

The opening of the Zoological Park cannot take place to-morrow, as had been announced. The society finds it necessary to give several contractors a little longer time in which to fully complete their work in the reptile and bird houses. The opening will take place some time during the first week of November, the exact date of which will be announced hereafter.

Ex-Capt. Carter Is Remanded.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday signed the formal order remanding ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter to the custody of the military authorities. A. J. Rose, counsel for Carter, gave notice of appeal to the United States Court of Appeals, which convenes Oct. 31, and asked Judge Lacombe to direct the military authorities not to remove Carter from this jurisdiction pending the result of the appeal. Gen. John W. Clous, Judge Advocate of the Department of the East, told the Court that the military authorities intend to keep Carter in Fort Columbus until the case is finally decided.

Two New Cases in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The Board of Health's report for forty-eight hours is two new cases of yellow fever and no deaths.

SIMILAR TO THE SHAMROCK

Sir Thomas Lipton's New Cup Hunter Will Be a Ninety-Footer.

RACES TO BE OFF SANDY HOOK

Irish Knight Pleads for Pilots Who Violated Patrol Regulations—Work on the Challenger.

"My new yacht will be a ninety-footer, the same as Shamrock," said Sir Thomas Lipton yesterday afternoon in his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, "and further, I would like to say that the races for the America's Cup will be sailed off Sandy Hook and not off any other place. There have been some rumors afloat that they would be sailed off Newport, and still others that Marblehead would be the port. Unless some one else gets in ahead of me, I will be the next challenger, and I want the races in 1901 sailed on the same course over which Lord Dunraven and others have sailed and lost.

"I have not given up the idea of lifting that cup. I think it has been here too long, and I have never before undertaken anything that I have not accomplished."

Sir Thomas arrived at the hotel from his steam yacht Erin late yesterday afternoon. He left the hotel shortly after 7 o'clock, and was driven to the Metropolitan Club, where he was the guest of Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan during the evening. He stopped in his suite of apartments at the hotel last night, and to-day will be the guest of the Transportation Club at a luncheon in its rooms in the Hotel Manhattan. Senator Depew will preside. Sir Thomas has also accepted an invitation to dine at the New York Press Club.

The work of dismantling the Shamrock was begun early yesterday morning at Erie Basin, the unshipping of the various spars being conducted under the direction of Capt. Hogarth. The first thing that was done was to send down the topmast, after which the gaff was unshipped and the big boom lifted from the gooseneck. The bowsprit was then run inboard and moved to the barge Ulster, to which the yacht's sails and other paraphernalia were transferred. The running rigging was then unrove and carefully coiled away and tagged.

Capt. Hogarth said he expected to lift out the racing mast to-day, and the yawl rig, under which she crossed the ocean in quest of the cup, will replace the more lofty one that she sported in the races against the Columbia. He said the work would be completed in a few days, and with the extra struts and braces with which the Shamrock was equipped in her voyage across, replaced, the yacht would be ready for the return trip by the end of the week.

The crews of the Shamrock, Erin, and Columbia have been invited to a dinner and smoking concert at Prospect Hall, South Brooklyn, to-night as the guests of the Yacht Masters and Engineers' Association. Many of the Deer Island men who sailed on Columbia have gone home, and Capt. Barr will not be able to leave his charge alone at New Rochelle. The visiting yachtsmen will be present, however, and Sir Thomas, who has been invited, will be represented by David Barrie, his American representative.

Sir Thomas has prepared a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, through Collector of the Port Bidwell, asking that the charges against the pilots and masters of vessels that ran inside Capt. Evans's patrol lines be dropped, as a personal favor to him. He added that the offenses of the men, in his opinion, were pardonable, and the result of enthusiasm, as well as imaginary duty to their employers.

Mr. Barrie yesterday purchased tickets for several members of the Lipton party, who will sail on the White Star liner Majestic to-morrow. Accommodations were reserved for Judge B. M. Littler, Miss Burton, Mr. and Mrs. James Craig, Col. Sharman-Crawford, Hugh C. Kelly, H. MacGilldowney, and William Gibson.

Will Fife, the designer of the Shamrock, who has been ill at the Fifth Avenue Hotel ever since his arrival in this country, also expects to return to England on the Majestic. He has suffered so much recently from his attack of rheumatism that a frame was put over him as he lay in bed to keep the weight of the covering from resting on him. He was better last night, and said he would make a determined effort to get away to-morrow.

SIR THOMAS THE GUEST OF HONOR.

Dinner Given at the Metropolitan Club by Commodore Morgan.

Sir Thomas Lipton was the guest of honor at a banquet given last night at the Metropolitan Club. The host was Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club, and the friendship between the challenger and defender was still more closely tied. Other guests of prominence who sat down to the dinner were Sir Henry Burdette, the Hon. Charles Russell, Hugh C. Kelly, H. MacGilldowney, Col. Sharman-Crawford, William Gibson, and John Young of Sir Thomas Lipton's party, and S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, Irving Grinnell, Lewis Cass Ledyard, August Belmont, H. F. Lippitt, Edward M. Brown, C. O'D. Iselin, Herman B. Duryea, F. W. J. Hurst, William Butler Duncan, Jr., Herbert C. Leeds, Woodbury Kane, Newberry Thorne, and J. V. S. Oddie of the New York Yacht Club.

Fifty covers were laid, and the banquet hall was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers, while the racing signals of both the yachts were entwined with the National flags and the burgees of the New York and Royal Ulster Yacht Clubs. Sir Thomas sat on the right, and Sir Henry Burdette on the left of Commodore Morgan. The menu was tastefully engraved, the principal decoration being a picture of the Shamrock under sail.

Toasts were responded to by Commodore Morgan, Vice Commodore Ledyard, S. Nicholson Kane, Sir Thomas Lipton, the Hon. Charles Russell, William Gibson, and Col. Sharman-Crawford. "Success to Columbia Abroad" was proposed by Sir Thomas, and the toast was drunk standing. The healths of the respective owners of the two boats were also drunk in sparkling bumpers of wine. "The Next Challenger" was also a toast that brought all the diners to their feet.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE SHAMROCK.

Sir Thomas Lipton Tells What Was Used in Building the Yacht.

Sir Thomas Lipton consented yesterday to go into the details concerning the construction of the cup challenger Shamrock, which up to the present time had not been made public. The yacht's underbody is of manganese bronze, a metal composed of the alloy of copper and zinc, commonly called bronze, and the black oxide of manganese. The primary color of manganese is grayish white, but when mixed with bronze, the color is about that of gun metal and is susceptable of a high polish. It is said to excel bar iron in tenacity and has been manufactured principally in England. The upper three strokes of the yacht that are above the water line, or freeboard, as it is technically termed, are of aluminum, the same metal that was used for the same purpose on Defender, the successful cup defender of 1895. The frames are of steel and aluminum as are also the deck beams.

The deck is of one-eighth-inch bronze plates, over which is laid a thin deck of pine, bolted to the metal deck. The yacht has been equipped with both wooden and metallic spars. Those used in the races against Columbia were a spruce bowsprit; a nickeled steel lower mast, boom and gaff; an Oregon pine topmast, and spruce sprit and club for the club topsail. The steel mast, boom, and spar were constructed as hollow cylinders and were strengthened with longitudinal angle irons and diagonal struts, making them as strong as engineering science could.

The plates of the hull are riveted together with bronze bolts, countersunk with heads polished flush with the outer surface of the metal and the lead mine on her keel is cast around diagonal and vertical bars of bronze that are riveted at intervals to the true body of the boat. In addition to the weight of the bulb on the bottom of the fin keel, 3,800 pounds of lead in pigs were placed in the yacht at the place where her garboards turn downward to the fin. This additional ballast was placed in position last Thursday night for the purpose of giving her added stability, and in the opinion of many sailors it was needed and assisted her materially in standing up so well in the last race of the series.

Unlike the Defender, whose hull was badly pitted and corroded from lying idly in Neptune Bay since 1895, Shamrock's aluminium top sides have been carefully covered with a non-corrosive paint, and Capt. Hogarth is authority for the statement that as far as can be observed there has been absolutely no deterioration of the metal up to the present time.

As compared to Columbia, the hull of the Shamrock weighs much less. The American yacht is built with steel frames, a Tobin bronze underbody and nickeled steel top sides. Columbia's spars are similar in construction to those of the Irish yacht except that the wooden topmast houses inside the steel mast, and consequently the interior bracings of that spar are a combination of horizontal diaphragms and upright angle iron braces instead of the diagonal struts that distinguish the latest British production. The standing rigging on both is of the best quality phosphor bronze wire.

$6,000 LOVING CUP FOR LIPTON.

Place and Time for the Presentation Not Yet Decided On.

The loving cup to be presented to Sir Thomas Lipton by citizens of New York promises to be one of the handsomest ever manufactured. Whether it will be of gold or silver has not yet been determined. It will cost about $6,000. One of the men prominently connected with the movement said at the Transportation Club yesterday:

"Some time during the week the Directors of the Mercantile National Bank, which has been made the depository for the fund, will appoint a large committee, possibly of 100 members. On this committee will be conferred the authority to determine the material of the cup to be given to Sir Thomas and also to select a time and place for the presentation."

THE TIMES has received for the fund and turned over to the Transportation Club $2 from Arthur M. Harris of 31 Nassau Street, 50 cents from "A Friend," and $3.50 from Frank Seaman and the National Gramophone Company.

Capt. Evans Commends His Officers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Capt. Robley D. Evans, United States Navy, who had charge of the patrol fleet of revenue cutters and torpedo vessels during the races between Shamrock and Columbia, has made his report to the Secretary of the Treasury. Capt. Evans pays a high compliment to Capt. Roberts of the cutter Manning and the other officers of the cutter and torpedo fleet for their skill in handling their vessels and efficient work in keeping the course perfectly clear under trying conditions.

MOLINEUX'S TRIAL NEXT MONTH

District Attorney Will Move the Case Before Justice Fursman.

The trial of Roland B. Molineux, under indictment for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, will probably be begun early next month. It was agreed some time ago between the District Attorney and counsel for the defense that the trial would come off in General Sessions, but it leaked out yesterday that the District Attorney will go before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on Nov. 6 and ask that the case be transferred to that court from General Sessions and a date set for the trial. Such requests when they come from the District Attorney's office are invariably granted. The reason for the transfer, as given out by Col. Gardiner, is that if the case is tried in General Sessions, the trial will be interrupted by the regular business, while in the Supreme Court it can go on without interference.

Bartow S. Weeks of counsel for Molineux, was surprised to hear of the District Attorney's new plan. "I hope it is true," he said, "as we are anxious to have our client placed on trial. It makes no difference to us what court the case comes up in. We are ready for trial at any time."

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who has charge of the case, again declared yesterday that one of the principal witnesses for the people, Robert Zeller of Newark, N. J., is being kept away from the District Attorney's office through the influence of Mr. Weeks. He intimated that he would have Zeller indicted for conspiracy, so that he could bring him into this State on extradition papers. Mr. Osborne has written to Zeller asking him to come to his office and talk over the case, but Zeller has paid no attention to the letters.

George Gordon Battle, Mr. Weeks's partner, said when questioned relative to the matter: "Neither Mr. Weeks nor myself has influenced Zeller, and we don't propose to. Zeller is his own master, and has a legal right to remain in New Jersey or go anywhere he pleases."

ELEVATED ROAD DISASTER.

One More Victim Dead and Another in a Serious Condition.

Charles Wright, one of the victims of the accident on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad on Saturday, died yesterday morning in the Brooklyn Hospital from a fracture of the skull. Frank Royston, another of the victims, who is also at the hospital, is in a very serious condition, and the chances of his recovery are considered extremely doubtful.

Mr. Wright was fifty-five years old, and lived at 227 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn. He was a compositor employed in a Manhattan newspaper office. Wright's death is the third which has resulted from the accident.

The accident has drawn attention to the need of guard rails on the foot paths on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, and an effort, it is said, is to be made to pass the proposed ordinance of Councilman Francisco to compel the elevated roads to provide these guard rails wherever the tracks are so far separated as to leave an open space between them that is not planked over. The need of these railings was suggested to Councilman Francisco at the time of the burning of an electric car on the Fifth Avenue line of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad last Summer.

Coroner Burger will not hold an inquest on the deaths resulting from the accident until some time next week. The Coroner hopes to learn from the injured men the exact cause of the accident. Dr. Black, head of the Brooklyn Health Department, yesterday instituted an inquiry into the stories of a squabble between the ambulance surgeons of the Brooklyn and Homeopathic Hospitals over the removal of the victims of the accident.

BROOKLYN TEACHERS' DISTRESS.

Money Lenders Seek to Discount Their Overdue Salaries.

The public school teachers of Brooklyn are in an unpleasant situation as a result of the trouble over the payment of their salaries for September. Many of the teachers, it is said, are in actual need, and to add to their distress they are being beset by money lenders, who are trying to buy up overdue September salaries at largely reduced rates. The members of the local School Board are considering a plan whereby the situation of the teachers may be relieved by advancing them their salaries at nominal rates, thus keeping them out of the clutches of the professional money lenders.

The payrolls of the teachers for September are being held up, pending a decision of the Corporation Counsel as to their legality. If the Corporation Counsel decides that the payrolls are all right as they stand, the teachers will get their money in a few days, but if the decision is an adverse one it will require several weeks to adjust matters.

The plan of the members of the local School Board for the relief of the teachers is to have the Williamsburg Trust Company advance the teachers the money for the overdue salaries at the legal rate of interest. Meanwhile steps may be taken to compel the payment of the salaries by the Controller. This action, if taken, will probably take the form of mandamus proceedings.

Dead Under Thirty Tons of Coal.

When the coal shovelers employed at Jagels Brothers' yard, at Fourteenth and River Streets, Hoboken, went to work yesterday they found that one of the chutes had been opened and thirty tons of coal run from a pocket to the ground. They attributed the work to mischievous boys. When the coal had been removed, the shovelers found under it the body of a man crushed by the coal. It was identified as that of a tramp named William Higgins. It is supposed that he went into the yard Sunday night, accidentally caught hold of the chain opening the chute, and fell, thus bringing down the thirty tons of coal upon himself.

Sues the City for a Sergeantcy.

William H. Allen, a patrolman, doing duty at the Far Rockaway Station, has applied to Justice Garretson of the Queens County Supreme Court for an order compelling the Police Commissioners of New York City to advance him to the position of Sergeant. Allen was a Sergeant of the police force of the former village of Flushing. Since consolidation he has been acting as wardman in the Seventy-sixth Precinct. He was recently sent to Rockaway to do patrol duty.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

New York Central's Capital Stock Increased by $15,000,000—W. Rockefeller in Executive Committee.

The Board of Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad yesterday authorized an increase of the capital stock of the road of $15,000,000, which will make the total capitalization of the Central $115,000,000. The additional capital is to be used in the acquirement of equipment. All of the Directors were present at the meeting. Another important act was the election of William Rockefeller as a member of the Executive Committee.

The increase in the New York Central's capital stock is due to the large amount of freight business done by the road. It has grown so steadily as to require a bigger car equipment than it now possesses. The additional $15,000,000 is for the purpose of buying 10,000 freight and passenger cars. These will be secured as quickly as possible, and President Callaway has been empowered to act in the matter right away.

The additional stock, Senator Depew said last night, will be issued to stockholders at and some locomotives. These will be secured as quickly as possible, and President Callaway has been empowered to act in the matter right away.

par and to the amount of 15 per cent. of their holdings. It is estimated the $15,000,000 to be invested will earn the stockholders at least 10 per cent. per annum. When the new locomotives are in use and the heavier rails are in place, the Central will probably be able to pull heavier trains at a faster rate than any road in the United States.

GRAND CENTRAL STATION CHANGES.

Work Commenced on Alterations to be Made in the Interior.

Work was commenced yesterday on the extensive alterations which are to be made in the interior of the Grand Central Station. The work involves the erection of a huge waiting room at the Forty-second Street end of the building, which will serve for all the roads now using the building. For this purpose seventy-six feet of the trainshed will be appropriated, together with the waiting rooms of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad.

The first step in the work will be the construction of a subway at the northern end of the trainshed, which will pass underneath the tracks and will be used for the convenient handling of baggage. Lifts will be erected at each platform to raise and lower the baggage.

The present waiting rooms of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad will be turned into a baggage room, and the room of the Harlem Railroad will be devoted to closets and possibly smoking rooms.

The work has been delayed for some time owing to the difficulty in getting the steel work for the new waiting room. It is thought it will take at least eight months to make the alterations, and possibly a year. In the neighborhood of 11,000 passengers use the waiting rooms daily, and no little problem will be found in accommodating them without too much inconvenience.

The dimensions of the new waiting room will be: Width, 78 feet; length, 180 feet, and height 35 feet. The work is estimated to cost $500,000.

The Reading Orders More Cars.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 23.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company placed a contract with the American Car and Foundry Company of Detroit, Mich., for the construction of 1,000 coal cars. This makes a total of 2,500 coal cars contracted for by the company within a week, and is an indication of the great activity in the coal trade.

Boycotted by the Hoosac Tunnel.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The Hoosac Tunnel route has inaugurated a boycott against the Chicago and Northwestern, the Rock Island and the Burlington Roads on second-class tourist business to California, on account of alleged unfair division of rates.

Bondholders Ask for a Receiver.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23.—Applications on the part of the bondholders were filed in the Law and Equity Court here to-day for the appointment of a receiver for the Farmville and Powhatan Railroad. The road is a narrow-gauge line running from Bermuda Hundred to Farmville. It has been in financial difficulties for some years.

SHOWERED WITH HOT LEAD.

Cylinder of Molten Metal Exploded, Seriously Injuring Two Men.

A cylinder filled with molten lead exploded in the Nichols Chemical Works in Laurel Hill, Queens Borough, yesterday morning, and two men were seriously injured. One of them will probably die, and the other will be fearfully disfigured and will lose the sight of one of his eyes. The injured men are George Clarke, twenty-five years of age, of Clifton Avenue, Laurel Hill, and John McMullen, twenty-six years old, of Elizabeth, N. J.

It is said the cylinder became overheated, but whose fault this was is not known. It was of steel, and when the explosion occurred the parts were thrown in all directions, and the lead, which was heated to a very high degree, flew in a shower about the room where the men were at work.

Clarke was the most seriously injured. A piece of the cylinder struck his left arm, and a compound fracture resulted. For a space of several inches, it is said, his bones are reduced to splinters, and there is no hope that the arm can be saved. It must be amputated if Clarke lives, which is doubtful.

Clarke's face, hands, and body are fearfully burned, and he is suffering from shock. He was so weak last night that up to that time the doctors feared to perform the operation on his arm. Besides these injuries he has a bad scalp wound, and the doctors fear the skull is fractured.

McMullen escaped the large fragments of the cylinder, but was deluged by the flying metal. His face is burned in spots to the bone, and his breast and arms are burned. Molten metal entered his left eye, destroying the sight.

The men were attended by Ambulance Surgeon Cassidy, and then taken to St. John's Hospital. The fire resulting from the scattering of the hot metal was easily put out.

DROPS DEAD IN THE STREET.

Capt. Peck of Norwalk Carried Off by Heart Disease.

Capt. Solomon Peck of Norwalk, Conn., was stricken with heart disease while walking on Vernon Avenue, near Bodine Street, Long Island City, yesterday. He was in Long Island City on business. When an ambulance arrived he was dead. The body was taken to the Morgue and the Norwalk authorities notified.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 23.—Capt. Solomon Peck, aged seventy-two, was one of the oldest Sound Captains in the vicinity. For a number of years he ran the freight steamer City of Norwalk between this city and New York for the Norwalk and New York Steamboat Company. He retired about a year ago, and since that time had been engaged in the lumber business, making ship timbers a specialty. He was in his usual health when he left home this morning.

Man Who Got Dewey's Baggage Held.

Francis J. McKelvey, who says he is from Philadelphia, was held, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, in $1,500 bail for trial. He has been identified by Sergeant of Marines Perkins of the Olympia as the man to whom he delivered on Sept. 29, on a forged order, some baggage belonging to Admiral Dewey, and which has since been missing.

Dewey Arch Perpetuation.

The Executive Committee of the association to perpetuate the Dewey arch yesterday opened headquarters on the ninth floor of the St. Paul Building. The committee will meet there this afternoon to hear reports of sub-committees.

Resignation of Dr. Gottheil.

Dr. Gustav Gottheil's resignation as rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El has been accepted by the Trustees, and will take effect on Nov. 1. From that date the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will be the active head of the congregation, and Dr. Gottheil will hold the position of rabbi emeritus, with a salary of $6,000 a year, and will have no active duties at all. At present Dr. Silverman is Dr. Gottheil's associate.

Have You Tried the New Soap?

A DELIGHTFUL CHANGE FROM THE OLD

Made from the Fresh Green Leaves of the Tasmanian Blue Gum Tree.

FRAGRANT, HEALING, CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING

A Soap Manufactured Without Using Cheap Grease, Fats and Dangerous Alkali.

NATURE'S OWN SKIN PURIFIER.

The R. T. Booth Company are AGAIN the First Ones to Discover.

They have found that the fresh green leaves of the Tasmanian Blue Gum Tree can be made into a toilet and skin soap and yet retain all its fragrant, healing and antiseptic qualities. These crushed green leaves have been for years the sole remedy used by the natives of that country for the cure of wounds, sores, ulcers, and they are now used in all the leading hospitals of London in the treatment of skin diseases.

HYOMEI ANTISEPTIC SKIN SOAP

Cures eczema, ulcers, blackheads, sunburn, chapped hands, sore lips or eyes, wounds, stings, and all cutaneous diseases.

The thought of using a soap which does not contain fats and grease is refreshing in itself, and when we know that this delightful toilet requisite is obtained entirely from Nature's own laboratory, there is not much doubt of its general use by the public.

Hyomei Skin Soap sold by all druggists or sent by mail for 25c. Ask your druggist for a sample cake or send 2-cent stamp for postage and we will mail one to you.

THE R. T. BOOTH COMPANY, Ithaca, N. Y.

W. & J. Sloane

Our Autumn Display of Rich ORIENTAL RUGS

is the most comprehensive ever shown in this country, and includes notable specimens of every recognized weave and texture.

Our facilities for obtaining the rarest specimens are unequalled. The entire first floor of our enormous establishment is devoted to this display.

Broadway & 19th Street.

ASK INDEPENDENCE FOR CUBA.

After the Census, Self-Government, Says Col. Acea.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—A largely attended meeting was held to-day to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the inauguration of the movement for independence.

Col. Acea, one of the speakers, declared his belief that the American Government would grant independence to Cuba. After the census had been taken the Washington Government should be told that the time had arrived to make the island independent. As for himself, he wanted either independence or death.

Col. Arango, who was hissed at the recent meeting of delegates of the Cuban National League in the Payret Theatre, said:

"I am sad of spirit on account of the want of confidence my fellow-citizens have shown in me, but I am ready to return love for hate. If it were possible, I would change my black skin for a white one in a caldron of boiling water, and I would even embrace Weyler if by so doing I could secure independence for Cuba. Believe me, fellow-citizens, our organization is a temple with a hundred doors, all flung wide to patriots."

Señor Gonzalo Perez said: "The Cuban National Party calls upon all, but it will not humble itself before any. As the Cuban flag has been waved in the faces of 200,000 men and been carried to victory, we can now afford to pardon the wrongs of the past. But we cannot afford to forget them, for this would be degradation."

GREAT PROGRESS IN CUBA.

Capt. Henry Kirby Speaks with Confidence of the Island's Condition.

Capt. Henry Kirby of the Tenth Infantry, recently returned from Cuba, is stopping at the Grand Hotel. The Captain speaks with great confidence of the conditions in Cuba. "The improvement is so great that one can fairly see its progress," said he. "There is a growing feeling of confidence in the ability of the United States to put Cuba in the position necessary for conducting a stable Government, and in the good faith of the American people."

There is cessation of inflammatory utterances, according to the Captain, and the Spaniards, as well as the better class of Cubans, are satisfied with the prospects indicated by present conditions. Only among the lowest classes is there to be found any suggestion of unrest.

Cuba is benefiting materially by the infusion of Americans and American capital. Only last month New Yorkers bought a plantation for which they paid $350,000. The largest plantation on the island is owned by New Yorkers, and this one plantation last season yielded 120,000 bags of sugar.

MARCONI SYSTEM IN THE NAVY.

Wireless Telegraphy Experiments to be Made on Warships.

The Navy Department is to give Marconi's wireless telegraphy a practical test on Thursday. The cruiser New York and the battleship Massachusetts, now lying in the North River, are being equipped for the experiments by Signor Marconi. Both ships will be fitted with additions to their masts, making them 150 feet above the water line. Cross bars will be attached to each mast, and from these extensions will be strung the connecting wires for the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy.

The experiments will be made at sea. Signor Marconi will send messages from the New York, and he will have assistants on the Massachusetts, as well as at the Highlands and Sandy Hook. One feature of the test will be the firing of the big guns of the warships while the messages are being sent to determine the usefulness of the system during an engagement.

Rear Admiral Farquhar, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, will personally watch the tests, and upon the success of the experiments will depend the adoption of the system by the United States Navy.

COL. HUNTINGDON WILL RETIRE.

Hero of Guantanamo Bay to Leave the Marine Corps.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Col. R. W. Huntingdon, of the United States Marine Corps, has been retired, to take effect Jan. 10 next. He entered the service June 5, 1861, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel Aug. 10, 1898.

As Lieutenant Colonel he commanded a force of 600 marines, who were landed at Guantanamo Bay, June 10, 1898. The landing was made under the guns of the Marblehead, Vixen, and Dolphin, which dispersed the opposing Spanish force. But the Spaniards rallied, and the marines were for twenty-four hours engaged in skirmishes with regular soldiers and guerrillas. The enemy was finally repulsed, after the marines had suffered a loss of six killed and sixteen wounded.

Rear Admiral Philip's New Aide.

Lieut. Commander Clifford H. West, recently assigned as senior aide to Rear Admiral John W. Philip, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, reported at the yard for duty yesterday. Lieut. Commander West succeeds Commander J. D. J. Kelley, who was assigned to the command of the transport Resolute.

Cab Wrecked by an Electric Car.

A cab driven by G. S. Woodlock of 226 West Twenty-seventh Street was wrecked last evening at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third Street by a south-bound Sixth Avenue electric car. The occupants of the cab—a man, woman, and child—escaped injury. There were no arrests.

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DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Julia Marlowe as Barbara Frietchie in Clyde Fitch's Fine Play.

OPERETTA AT THE CASINO

Gillette's "Sherlock Holmes" in Buffalo—"Chris and the Wonderful Lamp"—Gossip of the Theatres.

A noteworthy and memorable new play is "Barbara Frietchie," by Clyde Fitch, which was produced at the Criterion Theatre last night, with Julia Marlowe in the title rôle. It tells, simply and tenderly, yet with much dramatic ingenuity, a love story with a tragic ending, which does not depress the spectator's mind by its sadness, but leaves him elated by its exhibition of heroism and devotion.

Such is the effect of poetical tragedy, properly acted, and this play, while it is written in prose and not in the form of poetic tragedy, sounds the genuine tragic note in its stronger scenes. But as in life itself, comedy is mingled with its tragedy.

The play begins with a ripple of laughter. In its development human whims and foibles are denoted with a gently satirical touch, as well as the passion and sorrow of existence. It deals with war. This is one more play picturing one phase of the conflict of long ago between the North and the South, and in its poetical quality it is the best of all of them. There is no cant in the piece, though its sentiments may once in a while have a sort of perfunctory sound. It is written, for the most part, fluently and eloquently, and some of its dialogue, like the love scene on the stoop of an old-fashioned village dwelling in Act I., and the speech of Barbara to her father in Act III., has not been surpassed in contemporary drama. While it is not all of quite this degree of excellence it is free from banality and buncombe. This dramatist knows well, too, the value of a moment of silence in developing dramatic action, and can carry on a scene with monosyllabic utterances to fine effect.

Mr. Fitch, who knew Frederick in Maryland as a boy, has put some of his own memories of the old town in his play, and has used the legend upon which Whittier founded his famous poem in his own way with a result which justifies his employment of the old material and the old name. He has put some of his customary touches of humor in the earlier scenes. The children playing hide-and-seek on a Summer evening, the remarks of the coquettish village belles, and some of the minor doings are of a quality he has made familiar in his other plays. But he has worked this time on a larger canvas with a freer hand. The greater and finer scenes of his play have noble proportions.

What is better than all, in his picture of the village girl, a light-hearted coquette transformed by love into a heroine, loving, and risking all for the love of a true and worthy man, he has given to the contemporary drama a character of vital strength and interest. The rôle, in its every attribute, exactly suits the temperament and the powers of expression of Julia Marlowe. She is able to denote every one of Barbara's traits with just the right effect, to lend the lighter moods an exquisite personal charm and all needful humorous expression though the feeling of impending sorrow is with her all the time, vaguely at first, more strongly as the action progresses.

Such a combination—a memorably worthy play and a piece of acting of rarest merit and charm—it is not often the lot of the reviewer of dramatic incidents to chronicle. The picture of Julia Marlowe in this new rôle of Barbara Frietsche will be treasured in the minds of all who are privileged to see it. The dexterity and technical expertness of her acting are as striking as its sensibility and charm. She is as convincing in the episode in which Barbara shoots the fellow who is about to kill her lover as in the half-humorous, half-passionate imitation of Juliet's balcony scene or the bitter pathos of the scenes immediately preceding the climax.

The acting, apart from Miss Marlowe's, is chiefly notable for its intelligence and good taste and the excellence of the ensemble. But the performances of light-hearted Sue Royce, a foil to Barbara's emotional strength and deep sincerity, by Norah Lamison; of an aged and devoted negro woman by Alice Leigh, and a rascally deserter and drunkard, transformed into a reasonably decent fellow by Barbara's influence, by Dodson Mitchell demand a few passing words of individual recognition. Mr. Gilmour is manifestly too heavy and mature for the Romeo of the earlier scenes, but his acting has appreciable fervor, and in the scene of delerium is touching. Mr. Le Moyne and Mr. Woodward act two hot-headed old Southern gentlemen well, and Arnold Daly plays the deranged youth with rather more boisterousness, it seems, than pathos.

As for the setting, it could not be surpassed, and it was worth abiding the rather long entr'actes of the first night to see the beautiful pictures of indoors and outdoors in the old Maryland villages of Frederick and Hagerstown. The quaint street with its low dwellings is one of the best scenic pictures displayed this season. The dresses of the era of crinoline were designed, without a touch of extravagance, by Miss Virginia Gerson, and will be much admired. Dazian made them and E. G. Unitt painted the scenery.

Of course, no work of human hands is ever perfect, and as the custom is to pick flaws wherever there are flaws to pick in notices of new plays, Mr. Fitch must not be let down too gently. The interruption of the search of the provost's guard in Act III. by a hastily obtained order from Stonewall Jackson savors of melodramatic device, and is open to the objection that such an order would hardly apply in a case where the searchers knew positively that a soldier of the enemy was hidden in the house. In the same act, which on a whole is admirably written, the attempt to secure a touch of "comic relief" from a case of coryza spoils the harmony and dignity of the situation, though Miss Norah Lamison actually makes her imitation of a cold in the head charming.

The introduction of a deranged mind to develop the plot is a favorite device in poetical tragedy, and there is a touch of poetry in Mr. Fitch's treatment of the mad boy's scenes; but just a little less of him would be desirable. In the last act, otherwise perfect in form, the introduction of Stonewall Jackson in person seems to be a mistake, but this and most of the few other mistakes can easily be rectified. The one essential in the climax is that the dramatic interest should rest wholly on Barbara.

But enough of this. Mr. Fitch has written a noble and beautiful play, surpassing in poetic quality and dramatic interest his own "Nathan Hale," and Miss Marlowe has given to the stage one of the rarest, most powerful and pathetic portrayals of recent years. It fairly places her in the foremost rank of English-speaking actors. Let us be fair enough to say, also, that Mr. Charles Frohman has produced this fine work with the best possible taste, and with a measure of liberality and artistic discernment Henry Irving or Augustin Daly could never have excelled.

Barbara Frietchie	Julia Marlowe
Sally Negley	Katherine Wilson
Sue Royce	Norah Lamison
Laura Royce	Mary Blythe
Mrs. Hunter	Annie Clarke
Mammy Lu	Alice Leigh
Captain Trumbull	J. H. Gilmour
Mr. Frietchie	George Woodward
Arthur Frietchie	Lionel Adams
Dr. Frietchie	George Woodward
Colonel Negley	W. J. Le Moyne
Jack Negley	Arnold Daly
Fred Gelwix	Dodson Mitchell
Tim Green	Becton Radford
Edgar Strong	Donald MacLaren
Dr. Hal Boyd	Algernon Tassin
Sergeant James	Frank Colfax
Corporal Perkins	Ralph Lewis
Orderly	H. Phillips
A boy	Byron Ongley

MISS NIELSEN'S NEW OPERA.

Victor Herbert's Charming Music in "The Singing Girl."

Miss Alice Nielsen, at the head of her own operetta company, began an engagement last night at the Casino. They gave the first performance in New York of "The Singing Girl," a new operetta, which had been brought into shape by the now customary preparatory performances in less-fortunate cities. This operetta is the result of the labors of three well-known workers in the field of light musico-dramatic entertainment. The libretto is by Stanislas Stange, the lyrics by the prolific Harry P. Smith, and the music by Victor Herbert. The first performance was attended by a large audience, which treated some of Mr. Herbert's best numbers with scant consideration and others with warm applause, but reserved its highest enthusiasm for the testimony of its regard for Miss Nielsen.

It is unnecessary to say that Miss Nielsen deserves public approbation, because she is now well known to New York theatregoers and can command general attention. A good new operetta is not only an important piece of property for a star in search of a repertoire, but it is a considerable contribution to the gayety of nations, and therefore to be received with praise and thanksgiving. It can be said without serious reservations that "The Singing Girl" is good, and it was received with kindness last night by the audience.

The story is very slight and quite fanciful. The plot is extravagant, and in one or two of its minor details verges closely on what used to be described on the playbills as "extravaganza." But this has been the case with so many operettas from "Apajune" to "The Merry Monarch" that it would be idle to cavil at it. The main point is that the book serves its purpose, which is to give the piquant little star a pleasing and effective rôle and to enable her to surround herself with competent performers not without opportunities for individual distinction. There is plenty of movement in the work—much of which is due to the admirable stage management of Julian Mitchell—and the dialogue is not without humor. Some of the comedy, such as the discovery of a beard on the chin of a young man disguised as a girl, is of an antique type, but the manner in which the audience received this particular incident goes to show that the Greek dramatists thoroughly understood theatrical effects.

Mr. Smith's lyrics are quite as good as any he has given us of late, but the greatest merit of the operetta is to be found in the score of Mr. Herbert. This gentleman possesses an apparently inexhaustible fund of pretty melody, and his thorough musicianship, combined with rare taste and fruitful fancy, enables him to dress it in the most attractive orchestral and vocal garb. There are a dozen numbers in "The Singing Girl" which would make the reputation of a new-comer in this field of composition, but which are accepted as matters of course from the facile pen of Mr. Herbert.

Among these may be mentioned the entrance song of the Duke, that of Count Otto, the first number of Greta—a solo with ensemble which runs to the level of fine opera comique—the finale of Act I., the waltz song of Greta, (which received half a dozen genuine encores,) the finale of Act II., and the singularly lovely and—last night—wholly unappreciated "Good Night" concerted piece in the second act. The music of this operetta will surely grow in public favor, and it is music to which a real music lover can listen with constant interest.

The performance was excellent. Miss Nielsen achieved another personal success with her dainty figure, her pretty ways, and her fresh voice. Her personality is charming, and she has the methods of a genuine comedian. Lucille Saunders displayed her fine contralto voice and some lately acquired habits of emission greatly to be deplored. Eugene Cowles sang in his customary robust style, while Joseph Herbert, Joseph Cawthorn, and John C. Slavin made the fun and made it very well. Richie Ling looked well and acted satisfactorily, but he did not always sing in tune. The operetta is very handsomely and tastefully mounted, and the stage is always an attraction to the eye. The cast is as follows:

Duke Rodolph	Eugene Cowles
Count Otto	Richie Ling
Prince Pumpernickel	Joseph W. Herbert
Aufpassen	Joseph Cawthorn
Stephan	John C. Slavin
Frederick	Edward F. Metcalfe
Francis	Louis Kelso
Felix	Albert McGuckin
Karl	George Tenney
Ludwig	H. W. Humphreys
Ferdinand	Frank Edwards
Oelrich	William Bechtel
Herman	R. Wallace
Fritz	Albert Busby
Hans	M. H. Lorenz
Marie	Lucille Saunders
Elsa	Jennie Hawley
Mina	Ursula Garnett
Alma	Cara Isham
Elizabeth	Eunice Drake
Margaret	Louise Hillard
Katrina	Lillian Samuels
Lena	Nellie Marsh
Freda	May Boley
Netta	Winifred Williams
Tolita	Louise Lawton
Xesla	Nellie Severn
Viola	May Devere
Paula	Ruby Capen
Greta	Alice Nielsen

MISS WALSH AS LA TOSCA.

Supported by Melbourne MacDowell, She Is Well Received.

Miss Blanche Walsh, vastly improved in voice, which she lost during a performance of "Gismonda" in Baltimore last week, appeared last evening at the Grand Opera House, in Sardou's "La Tosca," for the first time in this city. She was supported by Melbourne MacDowell. There was a large audience, which received the joint stars with every evidence of approval.

The piece calls for strong dramatic work in its principals, and in this particular both Miss Walsh and Mr. MacDowell showed well, and the play received under these circumstances a most satisfactory production. Miss Walsh's portrayal of the fiery, passionate La Tosca, the coquettish, jealous Roman singer, was cleverly done, while Mr. MacDowell played the part of the sneering, cruel, treacherous Baron Scarpa with force. His reception, too, was a hearty one for his long identification with these picturesque and romantic rôles.

Arthur Elliott played the part of Mario Cavaradossi, while Constance Williams was Reine Marie Caroline. The remainder of the cast was excellent. "La Tosca" will be repeated Saturday night and Wednesday matinée. "Gismonda" will be given to-night, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday matinée, while "Fedora" will receive a single performance, to-morrow evening.

KOSTER & BIAL'S NEW ACTS.

Bogert and O'Brien, Musical Comedians, a Leading Feature.

Several new features were introduced last evening at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, and some of the performers of last week who continued their engagement presented new acts.

The musical comedians, Bogert and O'Brien, amused the audience in drawing forth music from seemingly unmusical objects, everything, in fact, from a fleck of cotton and wool ducks to a dozen old hats. The by-play of this pair was excellent, even if the music they produced was more remarkable for its source than its harmony.

Lew Bloom and Jane Cooper did not appear in their original comedietta, their place on the programme being filled by MacIntyre and Linton, comedy sketch artists, who gave a musical act with clever dialogue, introducing new brisk play of conversation between the musical parts. Mme. Adelaide Herrmann performed some of her clever illusions, which she calls "A Night in Japan." The six Graggs made their first appearance, and were favorably received.

CASTLE SQUARE'S "TANNHAEUSER."

Opera Well Rendered and Warmly Received by the Audience.

That the popularity of the Castle Square Opera Company is far from waning was evidenced by the very large house attracted to the American Theatre last night by the first performance of "Tannhäuser" this season.

The opera, which was beautifully staged, was, on the whole, very creditably rendered, although the chorus, usually so good, showed that it needed more training for this difficult music. Barron Berthold sang and acted Tannhäuser admirably, and Oscar P. Regnea's really fine basso voice was heard to the best advantage in the part of the Landgrave, and he earned well-merited applause. William Mertens as Wolfram also distinguished himself. Yvonne de Treville was Elizabeth, and she acquitted herself very well, although she was not as good in this part as she has shown herself to be in other rôles. Cecile Hardy was a handsome Venus.

"SHERLOCK HOLMES" AT BUFFALO.

William Gillette a Success in the Dramatization of Doyle's Novel.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Under the management of Charles Frohman there was presented at the Star Theatre this evening a drama introducing to the stage for the first time Dr. A. Conan Doyle's famous character of Sherlock Holmes, dramatized by William Gillette.

In "Sherlock Holmes" Mr. Gillette retains all of the characters so well known in the book, and incidentally introduces a love story. The scene of the play is in London, and the first act takes place in the drawing room of the Larrabees, notorious characters, who are on the fringe of London society. The second act is in the office of Prof. Moriarity, where some light is thrown on the methods of high-class swindlers.

The next scene is in the rooms of Sherlock Holmes. The third act is in the Stepney gas chamber, and the play ends in the office of Mr. Watson, the friend and confidant of the great detective. The mounting of the drama was superb.

William Gillette plays with great attention to detail the title rôle. Together with a carefully selected company, including Judith Berolde and Katherine Florence, he scored a decided success, having the rapt attention of a large and critical audience from the opening to the close. The company was called before the curtain at the end of each act.

"CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP."

The New Musical Extravaganza Produced in New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 23.—The new musical extravaganza called "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," founded on the popular short story with that title, was produced at the Hyperion Theatre in this city to-night, and was well received by a crowded house. Glen Macdonough wrote the book, while the music, much of which is very taking, was composed by John Philip Sousa. The piece is in four acts and eight scenes or tableaus, including three quick changes. The action begins in Connecticut and is transferred, by way of New York, to the fairy kingdom of Etheria and the storied palace of Aladdin, therein eligibly situated. Scenery, dresses, and electrical effects are elaborate and showy.

The principal parts are taken by Jerome Sykes as the Slave of the Lamp and Edna Wallace Hopper as the Yankee boy who outdoes the Aladdin of ancient fable on his own ground. Ethel Stuart as Fanny Wiggins, John Page as Scotty, and that veteran of countless burlesquers and operettas Charles Drew have other prominent rôles. Emile Beaupre is a comely Aladdin.

Chris's sweetheart is forcibly and cruelly sent to school, out of the reach of Chris. The lad buys at a village auction an antique lamp, and when he rubs it the original genie of the Arabian Nights obeys his summons. The two invade Miss Prisms's seminary and carry off Fanny to Aladdin's palace, where there are high old goings on.

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—The attractions last night were unusually good. The concert by the Neapolitan Orchestra was well received, and new moving pictures were shown every hour. In addition there were new wax groups exhibited.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Miss Marie Dressler made her first appearance in this house, rendering her new monologue, which is entitled "Dresslerisms." The remaining part of the bill included Kitty Mitchell, Haines and Pettengill, Lillian Green and William Friend in "Mrs. Bruno's Burglar"; the three Murray brothers, and Newhouse and Woodworth.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Comedy productions seem to be the attraction offered this season thus far by the management of this house. Following last week's comedy comes "The Girl from Maxim's," which had a successful career at the Criterion Theatre. The play was given exactly as it was at Charles Frohman's Long Acre Square theatre, including the same cast.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The novelties this week are numerous and interesting, the chief features being Sergt. Andrea and Private Reeves, late of the United States Signal Corps, serving in the Philippines. Their entertainment consists of the exhibition of a large number of curios collected at the seat of war. The other attractions are the Filipino acrobats and the big-headed girl. An excellent variety show is in the theatre.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—John C. Rice and Sally Cohen appeared in their newest and funniest vaudeville farce "The Kleptomaniacs." Jess Dandy, the Hebrew impersonator; Caron and Herbert, acrobats; new moving views of the kalagraph, Georgia Gardner and her company in a new comedietta, Crane brothers, Bon Ton Trio, Brannan and Collins, and Belle Carmen made up the remaining part of the programme.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—An excellent vaudeville performance was given last night with McIntyre and Heath's company heading the long bill, supported by Derenda and Breen, the club jugglers; Bicknell, who molded the faces of prominent persons out of dough; Coulter and Starr, Miss Maud McIntyre, the Young American Quintet, the three Nevaros, and McWatters and Tyson. The performance concluded with a farce, entitled "Second Edition of the Georgias."

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The programme offered this week is a typical continuous one, and undoubtedly the most entertaining presented in some weeks. Hugh Stanton, assisted by Miss Florence Modena, in a new farce, entitled "For Reform"; Ching Ling Foo and his company, Gus Williams, Janet Melville and Evie Stetson, the Moulière sisters, Charles Hayne and Annie Caldwell in their farce "To Boston on Business," and the biograph pictures constituted the bill.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The attraction offered yesterday was the extravaganza and travesty company known as "The Gay Masqueraders," who opened the performance with a burietta, entitled "Hotel de Cake Walk," which was followed by an olio, which included such vaudeville artists as Johnson and Dean, Miss Lillian Durnham, Swift and Huber, Melville and Conway, Harry S. Marion, Reilly and Hughes, Carlos and Vouletti, and Brown, Harrison and Brown.

LONDON SYNDICATE'S PLANS.

Wants to Buy the New York and Lease Casino—To Place Mr. Lederer in Charge.

Walter F. Burns, who arrived here on Saturday as the representative of a London syndicate which purposes to acquire several theatres in this city and Europe, began the business which brought him here by calling yesterday morning on ex-Justice William N. Cohen, who will act as his counsel in the real estate transactions which he hopes to conclude. Ex-Justice Cohen, when seen later in the day, said:

"Thus far I know none of the details of the plan which has brought Mr. Burns to this country, as our interview to-day was too brief to admit of going into the matter thoroughly. Before meeting Mr. Burns, I had received a letter from a friend in England informing me in a general way that the object of his visit here was to acquire some theatrical properties. He is to meet me again at 9:30 to-morrow morning, when there will be a full discussion of the matters which he has in charge."

Mr. Burns also called yesterday on the Sire Brothers, owners of the Casino and the New York Theatre, which are the two playhouses in this city desired by the syndicate. Leander S. Sire said that Mr. Burns appeared as the representative of men possessing ample capital to carry their plans into execution. It is understood that the syndicate is ready to invest $5,000,000. Active negotiations, it is expected, will be commenced between Mr. Burns and the Sire Brothers immediately after to-day's interview between the former and ex-Justice Cohen, and the latter is likely to be closed within a few days, if at all, as the men whom Mr. Burns represents are said to be anxious that there shall be no delay in launching their theatrical venture.

The syndicate, in addition to the two theatres in New York, desires to obtain a house in London and another in Paris, and intends to place the entire circuit under the management of George W. Lederer. The attention of the London capitalists was called to Mr. Lederer by the remarkable success of "The Belle of New York" in the British capital under his direction. It is intended to have Mr. Lederer direct the productions at all of the theatres from headquarters in this city, and, if the present plans are carried out, the four houses will be under his management before Jan. 1.

Of the theatres in this city it is understood that the syndicate intends to purchase only the New York, while it will endeavor to obtain a lease of the Casino for a long term.

Mr. Burns has asked for an accounting of the New York and Casino business for his work Mr. Burns will sail again for London and report to the gentlemen rep-London and report to the gentlemen represented in the syndicate as to what he has accomplished.

FREDERIC BOND A BANKRUPT.

Actor Has Nothing but Eight Suits of Clothes, Five of No Value.

Frederic Bond, an actor residing at Tarrytown has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $5,857 and no assets. The debts were contracted between 1885 and 1899, and are for clothing, medical attendance, notes, money loaned, hotel and board bills, dressmakers' bills for his wife, and household supplies.

He owes $774 to five physicians for medical services, $720 for renting of house at Rye and supplies during the Summer of 1898, and thirteen claims are in judgments. There are forty-four creditors in all.

Of the liabilities, $468 are secured by chattel mortgage on furniture.

Mr. Bond said, being an actor, he has no stock in trade. He has five suits of clothes required in his profession, of no intrinsic value, and three other suits for ordinary wear.

MISS ADA COLLEY MARRIED.

Koster and Bial Singer Weds Sidney Cohen, a Theatrical Man.

Miss Ada May Colley, the Australian soprano, who arrived in this country recently to fill an engagement at Koster & Bial's, and Sidney Cohen, who was identified with the music hall, were married on Sunday afternoon by Magistrate J. Lott Nostrand at Mr. Nostrand's home, in Bensonhurst, Brooklyn.

Mr. Cohen made the acquaintance of Miss Colley when she arrived in this country, Sept. 9, to fill an engagement at Koster & Bial's Music Hall. He was instructed to go to the steamer wharf and receive Miss Colley, and from that time until a week after she had made her first appearance Mr. Cohen paid her much attention, until one day he announced his engagement to the singer, and only awaited the return of his father from the Pacific Coast to sanction the marriage. Miss Colley has been singing for two years on the concert and vaudeville stage in Europe. Prior to that she had a public career of about three years in her native country—Australia.

ENID MAYO SUES FOR $15,000.

Thrown from a Car, She Holds the Metropolitan Road Responsible.

Miss Pauline E. Farrell, known as Enid Mayo on the stage, was the plaintiff in an action against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Fitzgerald and a jury.

Miss Mayo claims $15,000 damages for injuries received by her when she was thrown from a car belonging to the defendant at Forty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue on April 27, 1897. She alleges that she has never recovered from the effects of the accident, and that she has had to abandon her profession as an actress.

The railway company alleges that the accident was the result of Miss Mayo's carelessness in getting off the car before it came to a standstill, and that the corporation is not liable for damages. The case will be continued to-day.

Della Fox to Appear Again.

Miss Della Fox, who was compelled to abandon the stage last season earlier than was anticipated owing to a severe illness which overtook her while on tour with "The Little Host," will return to the stage again as a member of Frederick Whitney's company. He will give an elaborate production of "The Greek Slave," the rights of which he acquired from the late Augustin Daly's estate. Miss Fox will not fill an important rôle, but will be seen in a second part.

Ross Back at Weber & Fields's.

The differences which existed between Weber & Fields and Charles Ross, one of the leading members of their stock company, who resigned last Friday night, have been adjusted, and he resumed his place in the cast last night. The usual Tuesday matinée will not be given to-day, owing to the necessity of holding a dress rehearsal of the new travesty on "The Only Way." This will be known as "The Other Way," and will be produced for the first time on Thursday night.

Miss Jane Chamberlin's Debut.

Miss Jane Chamberlin made her first appearance as Matilda the Scotch lassie in "A Stranger in a Strange Land" at the Manhattan Theatre last night. Miss Chamberlin is the young daughter of the late John Chamberlin, the well-known Washington hotel proprietor. Her mother, Emily Jordan, was prominent at Wallack's in the old stock company days. Another new member of the cast to make his first appearance last night was Edward Chapman, who played the part of the English butler.

"Way Down East" a Success.

William A. Brady's production, "Way Down East," closed its phenomenal engagement in Boston last Saturday night, and the receipts are said to have approached nearly $70,000. The special production of the play which is to be given next month at the Academy of Music is expected to run the entire season. It will be entirely new and on a much larger scale than ever before.

Murray Hill Audience Pleased.

At the Murray Hill Theatre last night a performance of "Lady Windermere's Fan" was given by the Henry V. Donnelly stock company. The presentation, both in acting and in mounting, was creditable, and it was thoroughly appreciated by the large audience present.

"THE CONSPIRATORS" PRODUCED.

Large Audience Greets Stewart and Greene's Opera at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—"The Conspirators," a new comic opera, was produced for the first time on any stage at Moresco's Grand Opera House to-night. F. J. Stewart composed the music and Clay M. Greene wrote the libretto.

The scene is laid in Spain and describes the adventures of a young man whose father is in dread of his falling in love and endeavors to keep him from meeting women. The opera was written originally for Agnes Huntington, but was never produced, as she retired from the stage.

There was a crowded house to-night, and the opera was received with great favor. Mr. Stewart has composed several operas, among them "His Majesty," "Bluff King Hal," and "The Irish Cantata," while Clay M. Greene's work as playwright is well known all over the country.

Stranded Opera Company Reorganizes.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—The Lombardi Italian Grand Opera Company, which stranded here Saturday, was reorganized here to-day, with Collamarini, prima donna, as its financial backer, and the company will complete its tour of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and the South.

BOY DIED IN THE MUD.

Fell Head Down from Logs While Playing Tag at Low Tide.

Little Peter McAllister, the seven-year-old son of Philip McAllister, living at 201 Bush Street, Brooklyn, met a horrible death yesterday afternoon while playing with his five-year-old brother George, at the foot of Clinton Street.

The two children were playing "tag" on a wharf at the foot of Clinton Street, and George was "it." Peter was running away from him and jumped from the wharf to some logs which were floating near the shore behind a breakwater. George jumped onto the logs after him, and the two boys were running over the logs when Peter fell into the water. The tide was out and he plunged into the soft mud. His younger brother became frightened and ran to their home and told their mother what had happened to Peter.

Mrs. McAllister rushed to the wharf, where she saw her boy with his head stuck fast in the mud and his feet projecting up over the logs. She pulled him out, but he was dead. She fell in a faint and narrowly escaped drowning. John Martin of 551 Court Street saw Mrs. McAllister struggling with the child and when she fainted jumped off the wharf and rescued her. The child's dead body was carried home, and when the mother learned that her child was dead she became unconscious again and had not recovered at a late hour last night. Mr. McAllister is employed at Buchanan & Lyall's tobacco factory, in Brooklyn.

SMALLPOX IN A TENEMENT.

Mother and Child Taken to the Willard Parker Hospital.

The many tenants in the big six-story tenement house at 43 Washington Street were thrown into a state of great excitement last night when they learned that a two-year-old Greek child, which lived with its parents on the third floor, had smallpox.

Dr. Somerset of the Board of Health was at once notified, and he went down and diagnosed the case as one of smallpox. While waiting for the Board of Health wagon to arrive and take the child away, Dr. Somerset came to the conclusion that its mother, Annie, who is twenty-seven years old, was infected with the disease, and she was also sent to the Willard Parker Hospital with the child.

Yesterday afternoon Mary Meyers, forty years old, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital suffering with cerebral hemorrhage. Last night the hospital authorities learned that the woman came from the same house where the smallpox was discovered, and they at once took steps to prevent any contagion.

Shoemakers Will Raise Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The Executive Committee of the National Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers met to-day, preliminary to the meeting of the association to-morrow, called to consider a considerable advance in prices of footwear. These officers were present: Thomas James, Cincinnati, President; Irving Drew, Portsmouth, Ohio, Vice President; Howard L. Townsend, Treasurer, Philadelphia, and Charles H. Krippendorf, Cincinnati; Frank C. Pingree, Detroit; J. A. Bannister, Newark; E. P. Reed, Rochester, N. Y.; Joseph B. Cousins, Brooklyn; and A. W. Rich, Milwaukee, Directors. Suggestions and recommendations to be made to the association were considered, but no announcement was made.

The Dahlgren on a Speed Trial.

BATH, Me., Oct. 23.—The new torpedo boat Dahlgren had part of her official speed trial to-day, as her engines did not attain the maximum speed of 29.46 knots until nearly dark. The final run will be made to-morrow, when the builders are confident the 30¼ knots required by the contract will be reached.

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NEW JERSEY PANTHER STORY.

People in Somerset Hills Frightened by a Ferocious Animal.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 23.—People residing in the vicinity of Warrenville and Bethel, in the hills of Somerset County, six miles from Plainfield, are much wrought up over the appearance of a ferocious-looking animal that several men report having seen in that vicinity, and which they believe to be a panther. What lends color to the panther story is the fact that W. H. Toms's brindle bulldog recently appeared at its master's house with its flesh badly torn and bleeding, as though it had been in some desperate encounter with a wild beast.

Women and children are afraid to venture far from home, and there is talk among the men of organizing a hunting party to beat around the country and run down and kill the animal.

MAINE WANTS BROOKLYN MAN.

Charged with Having Bought Game in Close Season from Guides.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 23.—Severe punishment awaits Alfred Muller, said to be a Brooklyn (N. Y.) restaurant keeper, if the Maine authorities can secure his return to this State. On Saturday last Muller was fined $500 in the court here for killing a moose in close time. There being no escape, with the alternative of staying four months in jail, Muller paid the fine, and then declared that he had not killed the moose, but that he had bought the carcass from some guides, who had shot it at Shin Pond. Upon this Muller was held as a witness for the prosecution of the guides, but he received, by arrangement, the Wardens think, a telegram from his wife, saying that she was dangerously ill and asking him to come at once. Under the circumstances he could not legally be held, and left town on Saturday night.

To-day three guides were tried here and convicted of killing game and selling it, not only this season, but in years past, to Muller, who, they said, had carried on a wholesale business in the illegal transportation of big game from the State. The three guides were all fined from $100 to $500 each. They are not able to pay and must stay in jail from thirty days to four months each. The authorities will make every effort to secure the return of Muller to Maine.

FEVER EPIDEMIC AT JACKSON.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 23.—Eight new cases of yellow fever are reported in Jackson to-night. This makes a total of eighteen cases now under treatment. The patients are well scattered over the city, and the State Board of Health issued a statement to-night practically declaring the disease epidemic. The statement further says that, owing to the lateness of the season, it is not likely that the infection will spread if introduced at another place, but suggests that other towns in the State take such quarantine action as they deem proper.

One of the new patients is a State convict named Chittington. This is the first time in the history that yellow fever has appeared in the penitentiary. Fortunately only a dozen or so of the convicts are within the walls. Dr. Haralson, Inspector of the State Board, reports two cases at Flora, eighteen miles north of here. Many of the citizens are leaving.

Photographic Supply Men to Combine.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 23.—Positive assurance was given to-day that the rumored combination of the photographic supplies companies of the city, with the exception of the Eastman people, is on its way toward perfection. Five Rochester houses, the Rochester Camera and Supply Company, the Rochester Optical Company, the Gundlach Optical Company, the Ray Camera Company, and the Monroe Camera Company have signified their intention of joining it. Three outside firms, whose names have not been given, will also become members. No details are announced.

DECRY THE SEVENTH'S ACTION.

Veteran Organization Takes Steps to Admit the Spanish-American War Veterans to Their Order.

The veterans of the Seventh Regiment, officially known as the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., held their annual election in Sherry's last evening. Over three hundred of the men who have been identified with the regiment, many of them having performed service in the civil war, were present. It was the thirty-ninth election in the history of the organization. Only half of the officers are elected at these annual meetings. The term of affice is for two years. The election of last evening resulted as follows:

For Colonel—Thomas Dimond; for Lieutenant Colonel—William B. Coughtry; for Adjutant—Edward Earle; for Quartermaster—A. H. Timpson; for Assistant Surgeon—Clarence E. Beebe; for Captain First Company—Robert McWilliams; for Captain Second Company—Charles S. Gaubert; for Lieutenant Third Company—Arthur Fitch; for Lieutenant Fourth Company—Edwin W. Orvis; for Captain Fifth Company—Albert T. Wyckoff; for Lieutenant Sixth Company—William H. Hampton; for Lieutenant Seventh Company—Abner L. Ely; for Captain Eighth Company—William A. Hoe; for Captain Ninth Company—Parker D. Handy; for Lieutenant Tenth Company—F. T. Laugier, Jr.

At the meeting of the veterans which followed the election, the old and tried soldiers in a way repudiated the action of the active regiment at the opening of the Spanish-American war. The Colonel, in his report, called attention to the fact that the ranks of the organization were being rapidly thinned out by death, and that members ought to see to it that new men were brought into the organization. Closely following upon this admonition, under the head of new business, amendments to the constitution were taken up, among them this one: Article IV., Section 1, insert after the words, "war of the rebellion," the words, "or the war with Spain in 1898."

When the amendment had been read, a member of the committee which had the proposed changes to the constitution under consideration moved to lay the proposed change regarding the admitting of Spanish-American veterans upon the table. When this motion had been made, Allen Lee Schmidt was on his feet in an instant.

"I do not like to appear to be antagonistic either to the committee or to the Chair, but I must differ regarding the plan of laying this proposed amendment upon the table. For the reason that the acting regiment suffered much criticism because of its action before the recent war, I think we ought to be very careful how we act in this matter. I think the men who took part in the late war should be admitted as soon as possible. They should have all the honor that belongs to them. Even if they were only two weeks in the service, I think they should be admitted."

This speech was liberally applauded.

William F. Brown explained that it had been thought desirable to lay the amendment upon the table because it did not include the men who were now fighting in the Philippines. While the sentiment of Mr. Brown met with considerable favor, the proposed change to the constitution, which has for its purpose the admission of Spanish-American veterans, was unanimously adopted.

As no less than 216 of the Seventh Regiment's men went to the war as officers alone, the ruling of last evening is likely to make quite a change in the membership of the veteran association.

FROM THE POPE'S GARDEN.

Treasured Souvenir Possessed by a St. Louis Girl.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

During the stay of the Olympia in the Mediterranean it was the pleasure of a couple of St. Louis girls to be in Rome. In their party was also a pretty Ohio girl, and the three young Americans were quite the rage with the Dewey men who came

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BOERS AND THE BRITISH.

The engagements thus far between the Boers and the British have singularly failed to confirm the indications of the war of 1881. The fight at Majuba Hill, although in the technical language of war only an "affair," was a brilliant victory for the Boers. Not only in the actual fighting, but in the planning it showed them to be clearly superior to the invaders. Doubtless most Englishmen competent to judge agreed with foreign military observers that the refusal of KRUEGER to wait for the formulation of the British proposals gave him a clear advantage at the outset. Certainly no military man ever blamed him for not waiting until the whole irresistible force of the British Empire was ready on his border to back up the British demands.

Yet it seems that the British preparations had gone much further than anybody supposed. While the English military authorities would much have preferred to postpone the beginning of the war until the British force was greater, yet it seems to have been greater than that of the Boers at every critical point. In the engagements thus far, the British seem to have outnumbered the Boers at every point chosen for a battle, though these points were all chosen by the Boers. In a pitched battle of course this superiority of numbers must be quite decisive, considering the other advantages on the British side. The Boers, as a nation of hunters and campaigners, would have the advantage over the British troops in a campaign of bushwhacking and irregular warfare. They threw away this advantage when with their irregulars they challenged a regular battle. There, discipline and habit are sure to tell. The Boers have made their artillery the exception to the rule of a citizen and amateur soldiery. KINGLAKE says that a wise instinct led the Turks, at the time of the Crimean war, to perceive that whatever else could safely be left to ALLAH and to Kismet, the artillery could not; and that their guns were accordingly well served. The Boers have had this same "wise instinct," since they have maintained a body of professional artillerists, under the instruction of German officers. But the result of their efforts has not been so fortunate as that of the Turks. It seems safe to say that the fate of each of the battles thus far fought has been decided by the superiority of the British guns. The Boer ammunition has been defective and the shooting of the gunners wild. The result has been that when the time came for the final collision of infantry, the Boers were in no condition to meet it, having already been demoralized by artillery fire to which they could make no effective return.

There is no reason to expect that this showing will be reversed or modified in future engagements, no reason, that is, to expect that in regular actions the Boers will have any success. And, since the conclusion of the war is foregone, it is not to be desired that they should. It is to be desired that the war should be brought to the speediest conclusion, and that the vanquished should show only so much resistance as is necessary to make the victors respect them. Happily, that object is already accomplished. Nothing is more admirable in the expressions of the organs of British opinion, and we may add that nothing is more characteristically British than the frank and ungrudging recognition of the bravery which has enabled "the embattled farmers" to inflict such losses upon a regular force superior in numbers and still more superior in the accuracy and deadliness of its artillery fire. The exhibition of this spirit on the part of the victors will render comparatively easy the transition from Dutch to British supremacy in the Transvaal, and the permanent pacification of South Africa.

THE GOOD AND THE EVIL OF "REFORM."

On Sunday, in an address before the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, on the occasion of its forty-sixth anniversary, Controller COLER made the following curious statement:

> The great evil of this reform movement, and I mean what I say, is that it tends to destroy the reputation of your city. In that it is an evil, for it spreads abroad and makes public the vice and crime, so that the children even become familiar with them.

And he went on to say:

> Let us ignore that which is wrong, and by thinking of and working for that which is good, we may crowd out the crime and vice, but do not let us flaunt it to the world. If you want a child to know how to play pool, educate him by advertising it, and he will learn the game. If you do not want him to know it, do not advertise it, but ignore it, and he will never know of it.
> The work of the Young Men's Christian Association is that of building and not of destroying. It should be generously and cordially supported.

We have called this a curious statement, because Controller COLER is himself, at the present time, and has been for some time past, engaged in a reform movement, the essential feature of which is the exposure of facts that tend directly if not to destroy certainly to injure the reputation of the city. And there is nothing in his highly creditable career as the chief financial officer of the city more honorable than this work. It was in the first instance entirely due to him that a plot was defeated in which there were involved men of influence and standing in both parties, in the City Government and in the State Government, the object of which was to secure from the city a contract so wasteful that it was nothing less than an attempt at swindling. Practically the only defense of this plot that has been made by its apologists—and it has found apologists in surprisingly respectable quarters—was that it would have resulted in cheating the deluded persons who bought the securities based on the contract worse than it would have cheated the city. Surely Mr. COLER cannot think that it would have been better to ignore this crime than to expose it—"flaunt it to the world" if he prefers that phrase.

It is not, however, difficult to see the thought that Mr. COLER has in regard to certain tendencies of those engaged in a work of reform. They are often tempted, and yield to the temptation, to think that because evil exists there is nothing good, and also to think that because they are exposing evil their judgment on the way to remedy it and on most other things in the world is superior to that of their fellow-mortals. But the mischief they do is not to be charged to any actual exposure they may make, it is due to their lack of perspective, to their habit of exaggeration.

Our worthy Controller gives us an illustration from family life of the principle that he thinks ought to be applied to public life. He says that a boy will not learn to play pool if he is not allowed to know from his parents that there is such a game. The Controller's experience and observation must be limited, if he believes this theory. The boys of this generation cannot be prevented from learning pool because their families conspire to ignore its existence. Moreover, there is nothing intrinsically worse in playing pool than in playing tennis or golf or in riding a bicycle. It may be a healthful, pleasant, and harmless exercise and diversion. The evil associated with it is due to the places in which it is played, the company it involves, and the custom of betting on the game. Now, if boys were taught to play pool at home or in good company, and to regard betting as ungentlemanly and vulgar, they would be far less exposed to its evil effects than if they were left to discover its existence and its attractions in the drinking saloons where it is most found.

In the same way, if the exposure of evils in public life were a matter of more general interest among men of sense and character, it would be done with more exactness, a better sense of proportion, and less tendency to fanaticism. And it must be remembered that the lack of perspective, the tendency to exaggeration and perversion of the facts, are just as real and on the whole more mischievous in those that shut their eyes to evil and insist that all is for the best at all times. There is a fanaticism of optimism as well as of discontent. The sensible and useful citizen will try to avoid both.

THE TROUBLES IN SAMOA.

The demand or, rather, the request of Germany for an end of the condominium in Samoa has been a thing to be expected ever since the report of the commission. The one thing upon which all the Commissioners were agreed was that the arrangement put in force at the Conference of Berlin was unworkable. The full text of their report, made public only the other day, makes this even clearer and more emphatic than the abstract previously published. It would indeed be difficult to condemn more decisively what was intended to be a "modus vivendi." The report of the joint commission says:

> From the very commencement of the late contest for the Kingship, it was no mere native quarrel between MATAAFA and TANU. On the one side were ranged one foreign nationality and its officials, and on the other side two other nationalities, with their officials, and the contest was prolonged and not allowed to reach its natural termination. We do not think it will ever be possible to do away with this state of things under a tripartite administration, and we take the opportunity of recording our opinion that the only natural and normal form of government for these islands, and the only system which can assure permanent prosperity and tranquillity, is a government by one power.

It might have been added, to show the strength and the unreasonableness of the foreign partisanship in Samoan politics, that the candidate of the representatives on the ground of one of the powers was a candidate who had been expressly disqualified by that very power, and was upon that account properly ruled out as ineligible by the Chief Justice.

All this, however, is only indirectly connected with the present action of Germany. Of course, her demand is for the control of the Island of Upolu, which contains the town and harbor of Apia. If the division is to be made, there can be no dispute that this claim of Germany is well founded. German commercial and industrial interests in Upolu are more important by far than those of all other nations together. We for our part would and should be satisfied with the harbor of Pago-Pago. Whatever our claim to it may be, it is a claim to which we have adhered for many years, and which would without doubt be conceded to us both by Germany and by Great Britain. In fact, the possession of this harbor is the only tangible interest we can be said to have in the archipelago. Every American who takes the trouble to read up the recent history of Samoa must echo the wonder, to which Secretary BAYARD gave official expression, as to "what we have been doing in that galley." What compensation Great Britain would demand for leaving Germany in undisturbed possession of Upolu and us of Tutuila, the island which contains Pago-Pago, does not so clearly appear. But if she could not find an equivalent in Samoa she would doubtless be able to discover one elsewhere, and Germany would be apt to yield anything in reason in return.

It is quite certain that an arrangement which would put an end to the condominium in Samoa would be hailed with great and equal relief in the Chancellery in Berlin; at the Foreign Office in London, and at the State Department in Washington. Our own relations with Samoa, from the time of STEINBERGER down, have brought us neither honor nor profit. They have cost us much money and trouble, and upon one occasion have brought us within "a measurable distance" of war.

THE VOICE OF THE SENATE.

It is sincerely to be regretted that some of our most earnest, gifted, and respected anti-imperialist fellow-citizens are disposed to play with straws. Assuming that the President's assertions of his inability to yield the Philippine Islands to the Tagals are an official declaration that he regards those islands, secured to our authority by the treaty of peace with Spain, as now and always to be ours, they charge that the President is "breaking faith." This is followed up by the argument that by his refusal to treat with the Filipinos in arms he is setting himself up "against the nearly unanimous vote of a Republican Senate."

What are the facts? On Feb. 6 the Senate ratified the Treaty of Peace by a vote of 57 to 27. The Senate was not Republican. The treaty required for its approval a two-thirds vote. It was found by the Republican managers that in order to get it through it would be necessary to give certain assurances to Senators who otherwise would oppose it. Two Democratic votes were gained by giving the required stipulation. Without their votes the treaty would have failed.

The resolution adopted immediately after the approval of the treaty was as follows:

> That by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into the citizenship of the United States; nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States. But it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands to prepare them for local self-government, and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands.

We do not see that there was any reason why the Democrats should hesitate to vote for this resolution. We do not find any declaration by the President of his determination to "reverse" the Senate. The treaty ratified before the resolution was adopted gave the United States authority over the islands. That the President cannot yield without reversing the law. To carry out the resolution and the intentions of the Senate it will be apparent that the Government is granted as indefinite a period as that allowed for the preparation of Cuba for independence and self-government.

The Senate is not likely to reverse this resolution any more than the President is likely to reverse the Senate. But in the next Senate, which is not bound by the vote of the last session, there will be a Republican majority of at least 14, and that party will lack but 8 votes of two-thirds of the body. It will be a majority large enough to administer a very impressive rebuke to the President if it finds that he has by word or deed exceeded his powers; it also will be large enough to declare by a very emphatic majority what it may decide to be the policy of the Senate to be carried out by the President in the Philippines.

RECIPROCITY AND TARIFF REVISION.

One of the most important measures to be taken up early in the session of the Senate of the United States in December is the reciprocity treaty negotiated in Washington by Secretary HAY and Ambassador CAMBON, after many months of consideration. It appears to be the opinion among those who have inquired concerning the prospect for the ratification of the treaty by France that the French Chambers, although some opposition is looked for, will approve it. We already have referred to the reported intention of Switzerland to assert a right, under the broad language of her "favored nation" clause in the Berne treaty of 1850, to demand all the concessions yielded by us to France without granting any to us in return, and to the probability that such a course will result in the prompt denunciation of the Swiss treaty.

There does not appear to be any well-supported verification of the report that Great Britain, Germany, and Italy intend to demand the extension to them, under the "favored nation" clauses in their treaties with us, of the benefits that have been specifically accorded to France, and that Switzerland hopes to enjoy selfishly for six months, with the prospect of losing all treaty trade privileges at the expiration of that period. All other Governments except Switzerland appear to understand that they and we may make reciprocity treaties that may be enjoyed exclusively by the contracting parties, and that it is not settled that there is any obligation to exchange such treaties with all nations with which we have exchanged general treaties, including the "favored nation" clause.

According to a recent article in The Bullionist of London, the prospect of the ratification of the French reciprocity treaty is not regarded in England with satisfaction. The article makes the mistake of assuming that sentimental reasons have procured the favor which France is to enjoy, but it admits that England cannot dispense with America as a food producer, and that we have got well beyond the stage of feeling our way in the production of manufactures that can be sold abroad at a profit. The necessity for reaching new markets, the home consumption of the United States being unequal to the home capacity for production, is admitted as a stern fact to be reckoned with by Europe.

The French treaty will not, as the London opinion expressed by The Bullionist erroneously assumes, need the approval or be subject to the whim of the House of Representatives, as its ratification involves no payment of money that must be appropriated. But with the issue of trusts pushed forward, illustrated by the advantages conferred upon many of them by customs duties now admitted, even by protectionists, to be needlessly excessive, it seems to be altogether probable that tariff discussion will be unavoidable and that revision by the protectionists in Congress will be deemed politically advisable, even if it is not also dictated by ordinary common sense.

Of course, there will be the protest from the radical protectionists that there must be revenue. But with the customs revenues relatively dwindling, as compared with the internal revenue, it will be the responsible task of the Congress so to adjust the tariff that it will at once supply larger revenue and yet not oppose barriers to trade with those nations with which we have been surprisingly successful in soliciting patronage for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEEMAN.

The contest that the Board of Education of the Borough of Brooklyn is making in the matter of Dr. MAXWELL'S criticism of the committee system is of more than local importance. It really involves two very broad questions. One is the question of expert authority in matters of education. The other is that of the separation from political and personal influence of a very essential department of the public service.

Now as to the first question, it is to be remarked that there is nothing a democracy needs more and likes less than expert assistance, and, indeed, exclusive expert control within proper limits, of the public schools. That is the one subject which the average citizen knows least about, and about which he is most confident that he knows all that is necessary. We do not, it is perhaps best to say, refer to what may be called the business side of the public schools—the appropriation of money, the selection of sites for schools, the erection of buildings, &c.—but to the strictly scholastic or teaching side of the work. It is gravely advanced by the advocates of the committee system that members of the local committees are "close to the people"; that they "know what the parents want," &c. We recall that a like argument was used in the old City of New York as to Police Justices, who, it was said, did not need to have a knowledge of the law or other judicial qualifications, if only they were intimate with the classes who most often get into the police courts. One argument is about as good as the other. Both law and teaching are really professions, requiring special study and training, and your average committeeman has neither. There is no more reason why he should be trusted with the selection, appointment, promotion, and assignment of teachers than why the Hon. PATSY DIVVER should be allowed to dispense with justice in a court of law.

Back of this set of facts lies the general consideration of subjecting the public service in any branch to the influence of personal or political favoritism. It is not denied that some committeemen are not guilty of this. It cannot be denied that many are guilty of it, and that there is no practicable check upon those that are disposed to be. The whole system invites favoritism of this sort, and at no point discourages it. The only safety against it lies in the knowledge, impartiality, sound judgment, and painstaking thoroughness of the Mayor of New York in choosing forty-five members of the Board of Education in Brooklyn. Is that enough?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While in Chicago last week, Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON went through an experience little less painful than that to which he was recently subjected by a monster in human form in want of $100. It was the morning after the great anti-expansion meeting, and the eminent Aguinaldian was seated in the breakfast room of his hotel, strengthening himself for further contests with accomplished facts and the progress of events. Just across the narrow table were a lady and gentleman, also taking sustenance, but, as soon developed, not with any such high and holy purpose in view. For to them there approached a third person, who, after exchanging the salutations usual among old acquaintances, proceeded enthusiastically to laud the woman who made the sensation at the anti-expansion meeting by denying to its managers the right to decorate their tribune with the American flag. These praises Mr. ATKINSON'S neighbors seconded with hearty warmth, and proceeded to discuss the incident with a joy that seemed to him at once iniquitous and insulting. For, thanks to a peculiarity apparently common to all the members of his amiable little coterie, Mr. ATKINSON took it for granted that he was known by sight to all his fellow-citizens, and that these particular fellow-citizens were trying to enrage him. So he broke into their conversation with excited protests, and after giving his frankest opinions of people so destitute of real patriotism as they, carried himself and his indignation majestically out of the room. Later Mr. ATKINSON was informed that though his involuntary antagonists were of an expansional turn of mind, they did not know into whose horrified ears their wicked talk was falling, and had not intended either to insult or annoy him. It was a queer episode, and one not lacking features both amusing and instructive.

—Unscrupulous snapshotters, both amateur and professional, can find justification of a sort for their many offenses against good taste and common courtesy in a decision just rendered by the Michigan Supreme Court in a suit brought by a widow to restrain a Detroit cigar manufacturer from using her late husband's picture as an advertisement for one brand of the manufacturer's wares. The court held that the law does not recognize a property right in a name or a face, as such, and has no redress for wounded feelings. The question of the right to print or otherwise publish pictures of persons or property without securing the consent of the individuals or the owners, was debated at considerable length on account, as stated, of the comparative novelty of the problems involved. The view taken was that homes and landscapes are not so entirely within the control of owners that a man commits an invasion of the rights of privacy in looking upon their beauties or by sketching them or even photographing them, or that one has a right of action either for damages or to restrain the possessor of a camera from taking a snapshot at the passerby for his own use. In conclusion it was held that the law cannot make a right of action depend upon the intent of the alleged wrongdoer or upon the sensitiveness of another, and has never given a right of action for an injury to feelings merely. Must one, then, get himself or herself copyrighted in order to be safe from annoying forms of publicity?

—While the delegation that went from Savannah to Washington to invite Admiral DEWEY to visit their city were talking with the most amiable of heroes, one of the topics that came up was the chance that the Admiral will be nominated for the Presidency. The most enthusiastic of the delegates assured him that he was the choice of the whole American people, and could be elected without opposition, adding as a decisive argument: "You will be free to choose your own Cabinet, something which no American President has ever been able to do." The Admiral refused to get excited over these prophecies. He expressed a doubt if any army or navy man was really fitted for the office of President, and backed up his opinion by references to GRANT and TAYLOR. Even the promise about his Cabinet did not move him, and on that point he said: "If I should choose my own Cabinet I would naturally select my own friends, who are naval men like myself, and who know as little of the business of the Government as I do. We should make a pretty mess of it. If, on the other hand, I should select my Cabinet from among the politicians, who are the only ones who know anything about the Government, they would run the business, and I would be merely a figurehead." There is a shrewdness about these remarks, which, if it does not exactly prove the Admiral's fitness for the position, does show that he is more than what he calls himself—a "navy man," and nothing else. He certainly has the American trait of versatility well developed, and in no circumstances would he be a mere figurehead.

—Grievous as it is to suspect the existence of even a streak of malice in Sir THOMAS LIPTON'S make-up, one cannot help doing so when one reflects on the frequency with which he says and does things calculated to revive in American minds the memory of the Earl of DUNRAVEN and Mount Earl. To be sure, almost any exhibition of good temper, courtesy, and the spirit of sportsmanship tends to recall the strange person who took such pains to show his lack of them, and therefore it may not be quite fair to view Sir THOMAS'S behavior in its relation to that of his predecessor; but he does seem to be trying to emphasize his own unlikeness to the noble Earl, and to do that is to show a capability for extreme harshness, if not for absolute cruelty. Take, for instance, what the good knight says about helping other challengers for the cup. He will do all in his power, he declares, to assist anybody else who wants to try for the great prize, will keep the Shamrock in commission to serve as a "trial horse," will put his crew and his Captains at the new challenger's complete disposal, and in every other possible way will endeavor to increase the chances of success in a task in which he has himself for the moment failed. All this points straight at DUNRAVEN. For, as is well known, that aristocratic yachtsman, instead of helping Sir THOMAS, has hindered him to the extent of his small ability, and by overt acts, as well as by sulky silence, has manifested his resentment of the idea that any Briton could refuse to believe a Dunraven's charges and fail to take up a Dunraven's quarrel.

GENERAL NOTES.

The monument over the grave of Miss Winnie Davis in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va. is to be unveiled Nov. 9. The Hon. R. B. Munford of Richmond will deliver a eulogy.

* * *

The grave of President John Tyler, in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., is at last to be marked by a monument, of granite and fittingly inscribed. Only a handsome magnolia tree at its head now marks the grave.

* * *

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier mentions that a sign reading, "Progress Is Our Motto," has been displayed for many years in a store on one of the principal streets of that city which for ten years past has been vacant. A Chicago paper would have left that to be said by a St. Louis journal.

* * *

D. B. Teague, Traffic Manager of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Fruit Growers' Association, reports that during the past season 350 refrigerator cars of strawberries were shipped by express, and not one crate remained unaccounted for. Owing to the low prices, about one-fourth of the crop remained unpicked in the fields.

* * *

John L. Williams of the banking firm of Williams & Son of Richmond, Va., is said to be the donor of the $100,000 given for the erection of a hospital in that city. It is to be known as the Charlotte Williams Hospital, in memory of a young daughter of Mr. Williams, who was drowned with her cousin, Miss Gibson, at Old Point Comfort in 1888.

* * *

The United Confederate Veterans of New Orleans are planning to purchase Beauvoir, Jefferson Davis's Mississippi home, for an industrial farm for ex-Confederate soldiers who are still able to do light work. They have received intimations that Mrs. Davis desires to sell the property, that she may invest in real estate in New Orleans and make that city her home.

* * *

A test case brought by the City of Milwaukee, Wis., under an anti-smoke ordinance, has been lost, the court ruling that the city had failed to establish the fact that the black smoke was a nuisance. The evidence introduced by the City Attorney consisted of photographs showing dense smoke issuing from a brewery's chimney, the testimony of persons living near who had seen the smoke, and the reports of tests made by the officers of the Health Department. The Court did not consider the constitutionality of the law.

WEST END TROLLEY LINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly allow me to voice the sentiments of many who use the west end trolley line of cars daily to our great discomfort. Tell me why it is that we have to be carried like a lot of live stock on open cars at this season of the year? When we do get a car, which is at irregular intervals, we have to be annoyed by conductors not doing their duty and allowing all sorts of disagreeable, intoxicated persons to ride.

We even run the personal risk, as many of us did on Saturday last, when we were treated to all sorts of Indian war whoops and dances, resulting finally in the breaking of the large glass windows in the rear of the car. The rioters jumped off and got away before the dazed conductor realized his mistake in allowing thesonal risk, as many times on the trip up to Borough Park I appealed (as did many others) to the conductor, also to Inspectors along the line, to have them put off, but they either dare not or would not do so.

It makes me, a resident of such a fine residential district as is Borough Park, feel that property will not improve very much if that is what those of us who go there have to put up with to get to and fro.

Only a short time ago the Seventh Avenue people took up the fight for better service, and, it seems, got it; now let us, for heaven's sake, have some sort of humane service on this part of the line. P.

Brooklyn, Oct. 22, 1899.

TRUCKS ON FIFTH AVENUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the great parade is well over, can we not turn our civic pride and patriotic fervor to good account by rescuing our via triumphalis from the sordid condition into which it has relapsed since our guest has gone? It is difficult for the average mortal to keep up an everyday patriotism; a stirring event arouses an ebullition of enthusiasm which quickly subsides when the transient stimulus is withdrawn. But the occasion requires the attention and action of the average mortals who read THE TIMES, and their help is necessary for every step of reform.

Fifth Avenue is now, as always, incumbered with the material for rising buildings spread with a liberal hand over sidewalks and roadway—with the huge obstructing beer trucks presided over by somnolent incapables—with endless wagons of all sorts and conditions whose obvious destinations are the North and East Rivers, many of them with long ram-like poles projecting far in front, to the danger of every creature near them. The larger the lumbering loads and the slower their movements, the more persistently do they ignore all others; secure in their superior size and solidity they tranquilly take the middle of the road and keep it.

If all the people who object to this state of things, and who will be yet more incommoded as the congestion of traffic increases with the return of Winter, would add their protests to this one, something might eventually be heard, and our voices penetrate even into that Council Chamber where our destinies are wrought. Will not THE TIMES add this public improvement to the many it has already championed? F. S. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1899.

THE BOER'S POINT OF VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inclosed is from the Boer point of view, just as honest, I imagine, as the English, and possibly a trifle better founded on the eternal laws of this universe, no matter what the immediate outcome of the fight may be.

However, I take no side. I am only trying to project myself into the Boer's way of looking at things, that of a belated Puritan of the seventeenth century, who has lapped over into the nineteenth.

The Nineteenth Century Puritans.

Our trust is in our God of Hosts,
Our times are in His hand,
The wrath of man who idly boasts—
We fear not in the Rand.

From farming dales, from soil and loam,
We're coming, God of Might.
The ramparts of our mountain home
To shield: Guard Thou the right!

Let Albion's painted men of lath
Loud vaunt their short-lived power;
Shall they withstand God's day of wrath,
Or God Almighty's hour?

Remember how, in Alpine glen,
The proud Burgundian host
He shattered, when the mountain men
Held God their simple boast!

Remember how, near Naseby's fords,
The vaunting Cavalier
He made as stubble to the swords
Of them that knew God's fear!

Remember, too, Majuba's trek:
How fierce, with downward thrust,
He drove the mammon-seekers back—
Or made them bite the dust!

No pomp of wealth, no might of gold,
Can overthrow our God;
We are the chosen of His fold,
His instrument, His rod.

His hand shall speed each missile hurled,
Unerring in its flight;
His eye doth mark our burgher-world,
His arm shall guard the right!

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Paris, France, Oct. 13, 1899.

THE MAZET DRUG STORE BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Mazet, at his ratification meeting at Durland's Academy on Thursday evening, reviewed some of his work at the last session of the Legislature to his own satisfaction, but he failed to mention Bill No. 215, introduced by him, amending the Pharmacy act, giving larger powers to the Board of Pharmacy than that possessed by either the Police or Health Departments, and which would virtually make the retail drug business a trust, controlled by five men. The bill provided as follows:

No one but a registered druggist to open a drug store; physicians must not dispense or prepare their own medicines; licentiates or graduates in pharmacy from other States or countries must submit to another examination before being permitted to clerk or open a store in New York; for substitution of any kind—penalty, revocation of license; provides for inspection of drug stores—no limitation as to inspection; requires registration every three years. Drug store owners must have a large sign on outside of building, with the name of owner and the word "proprietor" following; penalty for non-compliance, fine and imprisonment and revocation of license without further hearing. Clerks and proprietors must conspicuously display their license in the store; penalty, same as preceding.

As if all this were not enough, the Board of Pharmacy is given power to make such additional rules and regulations for the conduct of pharmacy as it may deem necessary, and all moneys and fines are to be divided between two schools of pharmacy, both private institutions.

Mr. Mazet pushed this bill in every way, and tried to jam it through the Cities Committee without a hearing. Through the opposition of the Druggists' League the measure was finally killed. It is almost needless to say that this bill was vicious in principle. Its aim was to confine the drug business to as few people as possible, and to make it exceedingly difficult for foreigners, domestic or otherwise, to enter the sacred portals of pharmacy in this city.

The clause directing a sign on the outside of the store was aimed at the Hebrews, who, owing to the prejudice against them, sometimes find it necessary to give their establishments a name. Mr. Mazet's efforts to create a monopoly of the drug trade by this bill, and his mischievous partisan, so-called investigation of New York City affairs, stamp him as a man utterly unfit to sit in the Legislature. Of course Mr. Mazet bitterly opposed the bill reducing the working hours of drug clerks—measures of that kind are not to his liking.

JOHN GALLAGHER.

Brooklyn, Oct. 21, 1899.

OPEN TO THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is gratifying to the fair-minded American to note the progress of the "irrepressible negro," which gives concern. At the Studebaker Carriage Works, at South Bend, Ind., the boss blacksmith is Phineas Cartwright, a negro. At the large machine works of Frasier & Chalmers, in Chicago, Ill., the boss patternmaker is R. M. Hancock, a negro. The foreman in the upholstery shop of the great Pullman Palace Car Company, at Chicago, Ill., is a negro; the boss gold melter in the Philadelphia Watch Case Factory, at Riverside, N. J., is George P. Titus, a negro.

These men are skilled workmen in their lines of business, and, under their supervision, are a large number of white men and women. At the Philadelphia Watch Case Factory, at Riverside, N. J., the fair-minded employer, T. Zurbrug, has opened up his factory (which employs over a thousand hands) to colored girls and boys on equal terms with all other races. The Newport News Shipbuilding Company of Newport News, Va., and T. Zurbrug are the first firms in America to throw open the doors of their respective industries to colored workmen. They do not and will not draw the color line. How is that for high, Mr. Editor? Three cheers for Huntingdon; three cheers for Zurbrug!

JOSEPH BODDY.

Troy, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1899.

A Satisfied Complainant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fully agree with what "C. S.," "H. E B.," and "Alert" say in this morning's edition. If any one will take the trouble of calling on me, then I will show about a dozen very courtly replies from General Superintendent F. D. Rounds, in answer to complaints. In one particular case the conductor whom I was complaining about lost three days and could not get his position again before he had it in writing from me that he had apologized. Therefore I think, instead of sending complaints to the papers, send them to the above-named gentleman, where one will get satisfaction. G. SELIG.

New York, Oct. 23, 1899.

OUR MARITIME LAWS.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The chartering by Great Britain of a a large number of vessels that were ordinarily engaged in the foreign carrying trade of the United States, as a result of the critical situation in the Transvaal, has caused such a marked advance in freight rates that it cannot fail to impress American shippers with the inadequacy of our merchant marine.

Among the ships chartered are a number belonging to the big passenger and freight lines, together with tramp steamers and a large number of vessels sailing from other ports outside of New York. These charters are in the regular Government form, which provides that the shipowners shall furnish the crew, the engine room stores and oils, and that the British Government shall provide the coal and pay port charges.

The withdrawal of these transatlantic carriers at this time and the consequent advance in freight rates are certain to revive discussion of measures for the development of greater American marine tonnage. In his testimony before the Industrial Commission Mr. Frank L. Neall, a ship broker of Philadelphia, stated that the tonnage of American vessels available for ocean traffic did not exceed 300,000, whereas the total tonnage of the vessels of the world was 28,000,000.

This is a poor showing for a nation that has suddenly become a world power and is about to enter upon a great era of commercial expansion. The United States has been expanding commercially in "foreign bottoms." It is true that it has built up a mighty commerce by leasing foreign-built freight vessels. It is also true that such vessels, after paying a profit to the lessees, have netted their owners 20 and 25 per cent. per annum. But a nation whose exports are averaging more than $100,000,000 a month, which amounted in the last fiscal year to the enormous sum of $1,227,443,425, cannot afford to continue the policy of sending this vast commerce in foreign bottoms. Notwithstanding this great commerce with foreign countries, it is stated as a fact by maritime authorities that there is not a single line of steamers crossing the Atlantic that is composed entirely of American vessels.

Whether the Government favors the bounty system of encouraging the development of the merchant marine or inclines to the policy of permitting the purchase of foreign-built vessels for our carrying trade, it is certain that Congress cannot longer defer a revision of our maritime laws in the interest of American tonnage.

TO GROVER CLEVELAND BOYS.

From The Greenville (S. C.) News.

We observe that a good many of the boys who were named Grover Cleveland in 1882 and 1884 are coming into the colleges and high schools now. All of them may feel that they will never have cause to be ashamed of their name. We do not hear much of Grover Cleveland these times, but he is yet a growing man. When the history of his two administrations is clearly and honestly written, it will be understood by thoughtful people that he was one of the greatest and biggest Presidents this country has had, and the more there is known of him the bigger and greater he will be. His work was done with his pen and the finances of his country, but it demanded more nerve than Jackson needed in fighting the bank or Lincoln used in conducting the civil war, and it rescued this country from danger as serious as it has ever been threatened with. Cleveland had the courage to defend the credit of these United States, and in doing it to defy his own friends and party and the clamor and abuse of a mob extending from one ocean to the other.

We were glad to see Gov. Shaw of Iowa, a Republican, declare in a public speech the other day that this Union crawled across one of the most serious crises in its history on the stiff back of Grover Cleveland. That is the truth, too.

Sonny, as you grow up, don't ever be ashamed to write your name in full—"Grover Cleveland Jones"—and when you have a vote to announce yourself a Grover Cleveland Democrat. He is the kind of a man we would like to see you all try to be—the kind of a man who, believing a certain thing to be right, sticks by it, sticks to it, no matter what powers or clamors or lies or dangers may assail him; who, believing that his duty is to do a thing, does it, and goes right on doing it, in the face of the very devil himself and regardless of personal consequences; who will stand by his country and his promise against his party, his friends, his enemies, and all the combined powers of the earth.

That is the way to be a great man and to achieve great results. We fought the Spanish war successfully because our credit was unlimited, and our credit was unlimited because Grover Cleveland said that while there was an ounce of gold in the world this Union would meet its obligations in gold on demand, and he fought it out steadily and sturdily on that line. Because of that same stubborn back of his the country is prosperous as it is to-day, and most of you boys who are named for him are able to go to college and school.

The Grover Cleveland people are not heard of much in the newspapers and are not controlling Democratic politics now, but the woods are full of them, and if they could be marshaled they would be an enormous and impressive host.

NUGGETS.

The Horror of It.

There is nothing Chicago will not do to please Dewey when he comes—except allow him a moment's peace and quiet.—Chicago Record.

First Aid to the Injured.

Customer (emerging from bargain counter crush)—Help! My leg is broken.
Floorwalker—You will find the crutch department, Sir, on the fourth floor, in the rear.—Judge.

Slow Accumulation.

"I've been shopping every day this week."
"Then you must be ready for Winter now, Mrs. Miggs."
"No; one day I bought a pair of shoes and the other five days I bought a hat."—Chicago Record.

Held Up on the Train.

Passenger—Give me three of those bananas. How much?
Train Boy—Fifteen cents.
Passenger (handing over the money)—You are not as spectacular as the James boys used to be, young fellow, but you do it more thoroughly.—Chicago Tribune.

Reminders.

Orpheus C. Kerr—Well, my friend Jones has been elected Governor.
Kaustic Kad—Indeed?
Orpheus C. Kerr—Yes. I want to send him some flowers. What kind would you suggest?
Kaustic Kad—Forget-me-nots.—Catholic Standard and Times.

THE MAGIC LETTER.

From The Boston Beacon.

There was a little maiden once,
In fairy days gone by,
Whose every thought and every word
Always began with "I."
"I think," "I know," "I wish," "I say,"
"I like," "I want," "I will,"
From morn to night, from day to day,
"I" was her burden still.

Her schoolmates would not play with her,
Her parents cried in vain
To teach her better, and one day
Poor "I" cried out in pain.
"Help me, O fairies!" he besought.
"I'm worn to just a thread.
Do save me from this dreadful child,
Or I shall soon be dead!"

The fairies heard, and heeded too.
They caught poor "I" away
And nursed him into health again
Through many an anxious day;
And in his place they deftly slipped
A broader, stronger letter,
"The more she uses that," they said,
With roguish smiles, "the better!"

The little maiden wept and sulked
At first, and would not speak,
But she grew tired of being dumb;
And so, within a week
She used the substitute; and lo!
Her playmates crowded round,
Her parents smiled, and all were pleased
To hear this novel sound.

She grew to use it steadily
And liked it more and more,
It came to fill a larger place
Than "I" had done before;
And each year found the little maid
More kind and sweet and true.
What was the magic letter's name?
Why can't you guess? 'Twas "U"!

FILIPINOS ARE PUNISHED

Troops Avenge Attacks Around Calamba and Angeles.

SCOUTS KILL SIX INSURGENTS

Col. Loper of the Fifty-first Iowa Says All That Is Now Needed Is an Aggressive Campaign.

MANILA, Oct. 23.—The insurgents around Calamba and Angeles have bothered the Americans lately with their repeated attacks, which, like most of the Filipino attacks, consisted of shooting a lot of ammunition into their opponents' camp from long range.

Major Cheatham's battalion of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, three companies of the Twenty-first Infantry, a battery of the Fifth Artillery, and a Gatling gun sallied out this morning from Calamba, drove the Filipinos from their trenches, and pursued them for three miles, inflicting heavy loss on them. One American of the Twenty-first Infantry was killed and three were wounded.

Lieut. Fergus, with twenty scouts of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, reconnoitering near Labao, encountered a party of mounted Filipinos. He killed six of them and captured eight, with ten rifles.

The Second Battalion of the Nineteenth Regiment, Major Reefe commanding, embarked for Iloilo to-day to reinforce the troops there.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The following cablegram confirming the report of the death of Capt. Guy Howard was received at the War Department from Gen. Otis to-day:

"Capt. Guy Howard, Assistant Quartermaster and Quartermaster of Volunteers, killed yesterday near Arayat while on launch Rio Grande River by concealed insurgents. His clerk, a civilian employe, and native wounded. Scouting detachment. Thirty-sixth Volunteers recently organized insurgents southwest Santa Rita, scattering them, killing six, capturing eight, and ten rifles. No casualties.

"Gen. Lawton operating at San Isidro. The forwarding of supplies to that point continues attended with some difficulty on account lack of transportation, which will be supplied soon.

"Insurgents Southern Luzon attacked Calamba. These were driven off. No casualties.

"This morning Kline, commanding at Calamba, vigorously attacked insurgent force concentrating on his front, routed them from trenches, and pursued three miles. His casualties, one private killed, one Corporal and three privates wounded. Enemy's loss unknown."

FILIPINOS MUST BE WHIPPED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from San Francisco says: "Col. J. C. Loper, in command of the Fifty-first Regiment of Iowa Vounteers, in an interview on the Philippines situation, says:

"'All that is needed now is an aggressive campaign, with plenty of men, and this war will be settled in short order. The Filipinos must be thoroughly whipped. That is the only thing they will appreciate just now. Many of the leaders of the Filipinos are well-educated, cultured men, and, I believe, capable of giving their people a good government, but, as I have said before, the first thing to do is to whip them.

"'Every town taken must be held and war conducted in stern fashion. No more of this amigo business. The Philippines are a rich country and capable of great commercial development. Our prestige in the Orient has greatly increased as a result of our war. We stand in a position to command the commercial trade if we will only grasp the situation.

"'Our volunteers are the greatest soldiers in the world, I believe. Iowa has a right to be proud of her regiment. I am proud of every man and officer in the regiment. I want to say a word in praise of the American colony in Yokohama. They treat the returning volunteers like princes.'"

PROF. WORCESTER'S REPORT.

The Commissioner Will Say Nothing Before Seeing the President.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 23.—Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the Philippine Commission arrived at his home here last night for one day's stay, en route from Vancouver to Washington, where he will present his report to President McKinley. He refused to divulge anything bearing on the report, saying it must go to the President before it is given out for publication.

Prof. Worcester has taken about 300 photographs in the Islands, and has refused to release any of them for reproduction, saying: "They may be made a part of my final report. Many of them show the present state and methods of cultivation of the rice and sugar fields of the Philippines. The Government is entitled to the exclusive use of such photographs as it sees fit to appropriate."

From this statement it is presumed that Prof. Worcester has been engaged in gathering data and photographic evidence of the agricultural resources of the Philippines.

FUNSTON SPEAKS HIS MIND.

Says Neither He Nor His Regiment Is Indebted to Politicians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Gen. Frederick Funston in an interview to-day said:

"I am getting tired of the absurd claims that are being made by certain politicians of Kansas. Letters have been written me by certain alleged political leaders claiming credit for some order that has been of advantage to the regiment or to myself. They claim credit for the order to go to Manila, and further assert that I owe my promotion to Brigadier to their influence. It is claimed that the regiment got its order to come home through the influence of certain politicians, and now comes the absurd report that if these same politicians had not exerted a mighty influence I would not have been returned to Manila.

"The fact of the matter is that the Kansas regiment would have rotted in the sands lots at Camp Merritt, would never have gone to Manila, would be in the Philippines yet, I would still be a Colonel, and would soon be a private citizen, had it depended on the exertions or influence of these politicians. The Kansas regiment was about the last regiment to leave San Francisco and was the last but two to leave Manila. A whole ocean of political influence would not have affected the order of coming or going."

COPYRIGHTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Heath Says United States Citizens May Secure Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Acting Postmaster General Heath has instructed Director of Posts Vaille at Manila that a United States citizen residing in the Philippine Islands may secure a copyright from that point, and, being so entitled, may deliver his matter to a Postmaster exercising office under authority of the President of the United States, obtain receipt therefor, and the Postmaster must forward it to the Librarian of Congress here.

This ruling is made on questions submitted by Mr. Vaille, who, among other things, calls attention to the provision that copies of the matter sought to be copyrighed must be deposited "in the mail within the United States." Mr. Heath says these words are sufficient to apply to the United States, and "cover all territory owned by and in possession of the United States, or over which the United States may be exercising permanent or temporary control."

ACTION IN TAUSSIG'S CASE.

The Commander Is on Shore Duty, but Will Get Another Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The incident that occurred in the Philippines between Rear Admiral John C. Watson, Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Station, and Commander E. D. Taussig, in command of the Bennington, owing to a misunderstanding as to the way in which certain orders of the Admiral were to be carried out, as a result of which Commander Taussig was relieved of his command and ordered to return to the United States, has been closed by the Navy Department's action in the following manner:

The Rear Admiral's action is held to be within the discretionary authority vested in him by Article 304, Paragraph 3, of the Navy Regulations, it being impracticable to have a court of inquiry, and, owing to the present importance of the Asiatic Station, indispensable that harmony should be maintained in his command.

Commander Taussig is regarded from the time of his arrival in the United States as having been detached from duty on a foreign station. He was ordered home and placed on waiting orders, as in ordinary cases. He has now been given appropriate shore duty in connection with the Lighthouse Bureau, and, when practicable, will have command of another vessel commensurate with his rank, to serve elsewhere than on the Asiatic Station.

DEFENDS THE LUZON FRIARS.

Archbishop Chappelle Replies to Criticisms of the Catholic Church in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans, Apostolic Delegate to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, to-day gave out the following statement:

"In answer to Gen. Funston's statement made in an address to the stidents of Stanford University, that 'if Congress would drive out the friars and confiscate every inch of Church property the bottom would drop out of the insurrection within one week; the inhabitants of Luzon are completely under the Church,' I deem it proper to make the following public statement:

"Knowing what I do from most reliable authority of Gen. Funston's broadmindedness and sense of fairness, I do not believe that he has been quoted correctly. He may have stated that the insurgents demand this as a condition of peace, but that he gave them as his own sentiments I cannot credit. From my own experience I know how easy it is to be misquoted. All I can say is, if Gen. Funston did make this statement, he manifested a dense ignorance of the work done by the religious orders in this archipelago. On the very face of it, however, it shows quite plainly that it did not come from one as well posted as Gen. Funston should be on affairs in Luzon. He is quoted as saying, 'The inhabitants of Luzon are completely under the Church.'

"Now, I would ask how this can be possible when every priest (with the exception of a few natives) in the Island of Luzon outside of the walled City of Manila is a prisoner of the insurgents? For the past eighteen months this state of affairs has existed, and during all this period more than 350 priests have been undergoing unheard-of torture in insurgent dungeons. This being a fact, it is hard for me to see how the islands can be 'under the friars.' It looks to me as though just the opposite were the case.

"That the insurgents have asked as one of their terms of peace the expulsion of the friars and the confiscation into the hands of all the church property is a fact well known, but we are told by the Government officials (and I know it to be a fact from other reliable sources) that the insurgents represent only one tribe out of the eighty-five tribes peopling the archipelago, so the sentiments voiced by the insurgents about the friars and church property cannot be taken as the sentiments of the great body of the natives, no more than they can be taken as the sentiments of the natives toward our people and Government.

"Whatever the natives are or have they owe to the friars. By them they were lifted out of savagery and brought under the blessed and refining influences of Christianity. By them they were educated, not only in the schools, but in the fields and the workshops, were taught by them the very industries which are now the source of their prosperity. Mr. Peyton, the agent of the Episcopal Foreign Mission Association, tells us that 'the natives are the most moral and religious people on the face of the globe.' Now, the men who taught them to be so cannot be such men as some narrow-minded people would try and have us believe. The Rev. Dr. Abeel, a Scotch Protestant missionary, also testifies that 'nearly the whole population of the Philippine Archipelago has been converted to the Catholic faith by the Spanish monks, and a wonderful improvement in their social condition has been the result.' He then goes on to show that if any one doubts this improvement it can easily be made manifest by comparing the Christian native with his southern neighbor of the same blood—the fanatical Moro.

"As to the confiscation of the estates, you might as well talk of confiscating the estates of the Vanderbilts, the Astors, and other millionaires, whose estates have in the course of years grown so wonderfully. There would be just as much right and justice in one case as in the other. The estates of the religious orders have been acquired in the usual way, by purchase, and in the course of nearly four centuries have naturally grown large; but if even unbiased Protestant witnesses are to be credited, large as they are, all are used for the betterment and uplifting of the natives.

"A former British Consul, (a Protestant,) writing on this subject, says: 'It was by means of these estates the friars introduced agriculture and settled habits of life among tribes originally nomadic.' 'It was by means of these estates that they acquired the power of inducing them to labor with a certain amount of regularity and method—the safeguard against a re-use again into their original state of savagery.' 'The natives,' he adds, 'are, with some rare exceptions, in need of tutelage, without which they would fall back to the customs of their ancestors, a tutelage that no one can exercise other than the friars. Within the precincts of the monasteries are to be found carpenter's shops, forges, brick and tile yards, &c., to teach the natives various trades. The villages formed around them presented a pleasing picture of happiness and content, in startling contrast with those who were still pagan and uncivilized.'

"In a short time I will start for the Philippines, and I will personally investigate all charges made against religious orders, titles of property, &c. Until I have completed my work I would ask the good people of the United States not to be too ready to swallow as facts the opinions of gentlemen whose previous training and lack of opportunities to get at the real facts do not warrant their statements concerning the Catholic ministers of religion, the intellectual capacity, and the moral and social condition of the people of the archipelago to be taken as undisputed facts by sensible and just minds. Nor can they, therefore, be taken as an exact presentation of a condition of things in the Philippines upon which the United States Government could prudently and equitably base its policy with regard to this archipelago. The Church asks only justice, and I will not countenance the retention of one inch of property which is not now legitimately held.

"One word now on another subject. I see that it is said that the object of my visit to the White House on Saturday was to protest against the looting and desecrating of the churches in the Philippines. This was not the case. As to the looting and desecrating of these churches, I am informed by a person whose word I cannot doubt that this looting was not done by our American soldiers, but by the insurgents and the Chinese."

Otis's Reply to Aguinaldo.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Gen. Otis's account of the last Filipino peace overture is as follows:

Manila, Oct. 22.

Message received at Anegels under flag of truce on Oct. 22 expressing desire of Honorable President Aguinaldo to send commission to Manila to arrange difficulties connected with delivery of Spanish prisoners and to discuss matter of particular character. Reply returned that commission accredited by any one other than Gen. Aguinaldo, General in Chief of insurgent forces, could not be recognized or received. No later correspondence. OTIS.

Appointments Held in Abeyance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—While Gen. Otis has urged the Secretary of War to appoint Brig. Gen. John C. Bates to be a Major General of Volunteers, Secretary Root said this afternoon that no action had been taken in the matter, nor had a determination been reached. The Secretary said the same was true as to the report that Gen. Lawton had been determined upon for the Brigadier Generalship made vacant by the retirement of Gen. Shafter.

Lieut. Col. Miley's Body Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The body of Lieut. Col. Miley was brought home on the transport Senator, under escort. He was Gen. Shafter's chief aide in Cuba, and fell a victim to fever in the Philippines. His widow and children reside in this State.

Movements of Transports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The following cablegram was received at the War Department to-day:

Manila, Oct. 23.

Columbia sailed San Francisco Oct. 19; Belgian King to-day Siam via Honolulu, Oct. 20. OTIS.

$350,000 Collection of Antiques.

W. C. B. Clifford, executor of the estate of Charles Wernicke, collector of antiques, yesterday reported the value of the collection at about $350,000. Expert appraisers devoted five months to the work of fixing the value. It has been decided to dispose of the collection at private sale.

THE COLOMBIAN REBELLION.

Insurrection Has Become General and Venezuelan Forces Are Coming to Aid the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A cablegram has been received at the State Department from United States Consul Gudger at Panama, stating that an insurrection has broken out there, and that martial law has been declared.

Mr. Gudger's cablegram was to the effect the the Departments of Cundimamarca, Tolima, and Santander are in insurrection, though the City of Panama proper is as yet unaffected.

The State Department has already called upon the Navy Department for a gunboat to proceed to Panama, or some near-by port. The Marblehead is now on the west coast, and if she can be reached it is probable that she will be ordered to go at once to Panama. On the Gulf side the Detroit is nearest, being at Laguayra, and if the conditions in Venezuela are regarded as warranting her withdrawal, she will be sent across to Colon.

A dispatch received at the State Department from United States Minister Hart, at Bogota, informs the department that the Government is informed that a Venezuelan force is coming over to assist the revolutionists. No Magdalena steamers are running.

CARTAGENA, Colombia, Oct. 23.—News just received here shows the revolution is general. The insurgents have taken river steamers and have armed them, and have burned railroad bridges. The Government is arming and dispatching river steamers with troops. A Government Commissioner has arrived here.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 23.—Advices from Colombia, just received, announce the commencement of a revolutionary movement there, with the object of restoring the financial equilibrium. The revolt was prematurely started in the Department of Santander last week, but it is reported to be gaining headway. It is also said that other departments are prepared to support the movement, although the Government is endeavoring to prevent combined organization, in the meanwhile suppressing the publication of information by means of martial law and censorship over the news channels.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has issued the following notice:

"Censorship has been established at Panama and Buenaventura on all telegrams for Colombia. The Colombian Government advises the Western Union Cable Company's central cable office to refuse messages for Cartagena, Barranquilla, Cucuta, Ocaña, and Bucamaranga, for the reason that the telegraph lines to these stations will probably be down a long while."

THE CZAR IN GOOD HEALTH.

The Report of an Operation on His Head Is Pronounced Untrue.

DARMSTADT, Oct. 23.—With reference to the report circulated in the United States that the head of the Czar had been operated upon recently, it is pointed out that his Majesty, during his stay here, was in the best of health, accompanied the Czarina and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse on frequent excursions last week, and yesterday attended the services at the Russian Chapel here. The trepanning story, therefore, is pronounced to be untrue.

REBELS OCCUPY CARACAS.

Gen. Castro Is Accorded a Warm Reception at Venezuela's Capital.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 23.—Gen. Cipriano Castro, the insurgent commander during the recent revolution, has entered this city. A warm reception was accorded him.

There was no trouble when Castro arrived and no fear of renewed fighting is felt, as everybody wants peace without retaliation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The following cablegram bearing on the revolutionary situation in Venezuela has been received at the Navy Department from the commander of the Detroit:

La Guayra, Oct. 23.

Castro entered Caracas Sunday evening. Enthusiastic reception. Quiet in this vicinity, but factional differences awaiting adjustment. HEMPHILL.

A cablegram from Minister Loomis, dated at Caracas to-day, says that Andrade's flight left the country without the succession being provided for. He gave no notice to the Consul, and his whereabouts are unknown.

Royal Audience for Gen. Harrison.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Prince of Wales to-day received Gen. Benjamin Harrison in audience at Marlborough House. Mr. Harrison was accompanied by the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate. After the audience Mr. Harrison visited the House of Commons, accompanied by Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House and First Lord of the Treasury.

Loubet Receives Ambassadors.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—President Loubet this afternoon received in audience the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and the British Ambassador, Sir Edmund J. Monson. The former was accompanied by the United States Ambassador to Italy, Gen. Draper.

More Anti-Semitic Riots in Moravin.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—Anti-Semitic riots broke out at Halleschau, Moravia, yesterday evening. Jewish houses were stoned, stores were pillaged, a house was burned, and the gendarmes charged the rioters, killing three persons and injuring several others. The military finally restored order.

Spain's Minister of Justice Resigns.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—The Minister of Justice, Señor Duran, has resigned in consequence of the decision of the Government to suspend the constitutional guarantees at Barcelona.

Doubts Increase in German Navy.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The North German Gazette to-day says it learns that there is no intention to supplement the German naval estimates for 1900, which, it adds, will be kept within the limits of the naval law.

German Vandals Deface Statues.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Vandals have defaced the newly erected monuments in the Sieges Allee. The noses and hands of seven of the Emperor's ancestors have been demolished.

Kaiser Will Exhibit at Paris.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Emperor William will exhibit the Frederick the Great collection of curios, literary treasures, and French paintings at the Paris Exposition.

Strangled Babe in an Areaway.

Johanna Fleming of 412 West Twenty-fourth Street, late last night reported to Policeman Lundrigan of the West Twentieth Street Station that she had a few minutes before seen a woman leave the areaway in front of her house and shortly after found a white bundle lying in the areaway. She opened the bundle and found that it contained the remains of a male child about nine months old. The child's face was blackened, showing that it had been strangled. The woman was about five feet five inches in height and wore a shawl over her head. The police are investigating.

Striker Shot by a Workman.

Bogas Schirickian, a silk weaver, living at 262 West Sixty-first Street, was shot in the right thigh yesterday by Alexander G. Yarrid, also a silk weaver, living at 289 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. Schirickian will recover. Both men are employed at the Liberty Silk Company mills, in West Fifty-seventh Street, where a strike has been in progress since Saturday. Yarrid returned to work yesterday, and on leaving for home was approached by several strikers, among whom was Schirickian. They denounced Yarrid for working, and the latter claims he shot in self-defense.

Miss Beaux on the Jury of Painters.

Miss Beaux, an artist of Philadelphia, has been appointed one of the jury for the selection of exhibits in the Fine Arts Department of the United States at the Paris Exposition. Miss Beaux is on the "Jury of Painters," and is the only woman appointed. Two other Philadelphia artists have been appointed on the juries of exhibits. They are Charles Grafly on the "Jury of Sculptors," and Frank Miles Day on the "Jury of Architects."

IDAHO'S LABOR TROUBLES

Gov. Steunenberg Insists that Federal Troops Should Stay.

STATE FORCE NOT SUFFICIENT

Claim Made that Prisoners Held Are Anarchists and Not Representatives of Legitimate Unions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho had another conference to-day with Secretary Root respecting the maintenance of Federal custody of the miners who are now held as prisoners in Idaho by the troops. The War Department is anxious to escape the responsibility for the further care of these prisoners. On the other hand, Gov. Steunenberg cannot see his way clear to accepting their custody because he has not sufficient force to take care of them. Secretary Root has suggested that the Governor issue a call for a special session of the Legislature to deal with this question. Meanwhile the War Department will continue for a short time at least to hold the prisoners.

Secretary Root on Sept. 28 wrote to Gov. Steunenberg protesting against the further employment of United States troops to guard the prisoners, saying:

"I am informed that they are now being used by the civil authorities of the State and county as a guard for certain prisoners —upward of 100 in number—who have been arrested by the civil authorities upon warrants issued by the civil courts, and are held under such warrants or indictments found by the Grand Jury of the county; that these prisoners, or most of them, have been held for a number of months, and that during the period of their detention the District Court of Shoshone County, which is the court having jurisdiction to try indictments found by the Grand Jury, has twice convened and adjourned without bringing these prisoners to trial; that the next regular term of court will not be held until January of next year, and in the meantime, unless something is done to prevent it, these prisoners would remain in prison under guard of the troops of the United States.

"I do not wish in any way to make any suggestion relating to the administration of justice in your State or to imply that the failure to bring these prisoners to trial has not been for perfectly good reasons in accordance with the law and practice of the courts of Idaho, but I am much disinclined to have the troops of the United States continued longer in the attitude of retaining in custody the citizens of a State who have remained so long without being tried, and I feel bound to urge that if it is not convenient to bring the prisoners to speedy trial you will substitute civil guards as their custodians and relieve the troops of the United States from further performance of that duty."

The reply of Gov. Steunenberg, under date of Oct. 10, asserts that the withdrawal of the troops would surely result in a great loss of property and the loss of life in that vicinity. To this he adds:

"Covert threats are constantly being made by those who engaged in the riot of April 29, which resulted in the destruction of some $250,000 worth of property and the assassination of two men, that as soon as the troops are removed they will gratify their revenge upon those citizens who have been induced to assist the State in its attempt to ferret out crime, and the history of that region convinces me that these are not idle threats or the boasting of irresponsible parties, but are the expressions of deliberate and well arranged purposes and plans.

"It should be understood that this is not a conflict between capital and labor, nor a question of wages, but it is a conflict between the State of Idaho and certain criminal organizations which seek to cloak themselves under the cover of labor organizations. These organizations were originally undoubtedly legal and proper, and were organized for a commendable purpose, but they have been taken possession of by men who utterly ignore all law, who are anarchists in belief and practice, and by such men transformed into criminal combinations. We do not concede for a moment that these organizations in Shoshone County, to which we are referring, have anything in common with the great labor organizations throughout the country, and that they are not by any way to be considered in that light. We are not in conflict with organized labor, as such, in any manner whatever. At the present time in the Coeur D'Alenes quiet apparently prevails, but it is solely by reason of the presence of the Federal troops.

"As to the guarding of prisoners, I will state that on Nov. 1 the State will be able to relieve the troops of all such duties. This has been our desire from the beginning, and it has been our intention at all times to perform this service as soon as we could, and we have done so in so far as it was possible.

"We have had some thirty special deputies engaged in the duty of arresting, conveying, and guarding these prisoners. You will understand that we have had at times some six or seven hundred parties under arrest or detention, but that number has been reduced to sixty-five, and after the sitting of Federal court at Moscow, the number will be much less. I state, therefore, that we will be able to take entire charge of the prisoners after Nov. 1."

IDAHO SHOULDERS ALL THE BLAME.

Governor Says State Is Responsible for What Has Been Done.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 23.—Chairman Dick of the Republican State Committee has received a copy of a letter written by Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho, under date of Oct. 10, to Secretary of War Root, in which the Governor assumes for the State full responsibility for all that has been done in Shoshone County in connection with the Coeur d'Alene mining troubles. The letter was written voluntarily, it is said, by the Governor, on account of the criticism which has been made of the Federal Government. Gov. Steunenberg says:

"While it is not necessary to inform you of the relative positions of the State of Idaho and the General Government in this matter, as the status is clearly defined by statute, still, it may be proper, for purposes of general information, to add that the State of Idaho is responsible for all that has been done in Shoshone County relative to the call for troops, the arrest, detention, and care of prisoners, the regulations under which the mines can and have been operated from the time of the insurrection up to the present time, and the regulations of all matters concerning the employment of men in these mines, all of the above matters having been under the immediate supervision, control, and direction of the officers and representatives of the State of Idaho, and not in any way of the Federal troops.

"I further state that the State of Idaho assumes and acknowledges all responsibility for the manner in which affairs are conducted in the Coeur d'Alene so long as martial law, as proclaimed, prevails.

"It should be stated here, however, that these men (the prisoners) have not been held under or by reason of indictments upon the part of the State, but because they were men whom we could not permit to be at large under the present condition of affairs in that section. The men who were held under indictments found by the State Grand Jury, and whom we desired to try, escaped prison a few days before the regular term of the court, at which time all preparations had been made to try them."

Sheep Herders Perish in the Snow.

HELENA, Mon., Oct. 23.—The northern part of the State is digging itself out of the snow.

E. C. Burton, who arrived here last night from the blizzard-swept district, says that the bodies of eight sheep herders have already been found in Teton County, and fifteen other herders who are missing have been given up for lost. He says the loss of life will exceed twenty persons in Teton County, and that 20,000 sheep perished in the storm.

Typhoid Fever Rages at Cape Nome.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 23.—Advices from Cape Nome, Alaska, brought by the steamer Lakme, which left there Oct. 6, are that typhoid fever has broken out in the camp in severe form. The hospital is crowded, there now being 250 patients in it. There have been five deaths, and others are expected.

Took Cocaine by Mistake and Died.

Mrs. Jennie Smith, thirty-five years of age, living at 142 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, had the toothache last night, and a friend told her to use cocaine. She tried it, and accidentally swallowed about a teaspoonful of the drug. She became unconscious, and a Brooklyn Hospital ambulance was called, but she died on the way to the hospital.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There has been a reaction in social life and movement since the finish of the cup races, and the golf tournaments at Bala, Baltusrol, and other links, and society, which is now for the most part assembled in the suburbs, is devoting itself to golfing, hunting, riding, and driving. The yachting season, which was unusually prolonged this year, owing to the cup races, closed abruptly on Saturday, and the waters of the bay and Narrows looked deserted on Sunday and yesterday without the fleet of white-hulled steam yachts which has covered them for the past month. Sunday was a perfect day for golfing, and as a result the city clubs were deserted and the country clubs and links were crowded, particularly those at Ardsley, Westchester, Meadow Brook, Cedarhurst, Tuxedo, Baltusrol, and Dongan Hills, where the Richmond County Country Club has its beautiful course.

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The Nassau County Club gave a well deserved reception on Saturday evening at its country house near Glen Cove to Miss Ruth Underhill, the winner of the recent women's golf championship at Bala. Miss Underhill was presented with a silver vase inscribed with a dedication to her as the club and National champion, and after the presentation there was a dance and supper. Miss Underhill came with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, and bore her honors very modestly. The large Summer colony which has its home on the Long Island heights, from Glen Cove to Oyster Bay, was well represented at this affair, and among those present were Dr. George R. Fowler, Mrs. and Miss Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. Parker D. Handy, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roger Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. C. Tappan, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot T. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chubb.

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The New York, which arrived late on Saturday evening, brought, among others, Count and Countess Aubret, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Bright and son, J. Brown and son, Harold J. Bryant, Miss B. E. Boyesen, David Bispham, Mr. A. G. Cumnock and daughters, Leslie Cotton and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. Davies, Frederick M. Davies, Mrs. Henry S. Huidekoper, Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, Mrs. C. H. Harlow and son, Mr. and Mrs. John Larkin and children, R. H. McCormick, Jr., Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Olyphant, F. Paul of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sprague, Ruthven Stuart, Elliott F. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson and Miss May Taber, Col. Robert M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Taylor, Lieut. Ferdinand Ritter von Liebig, and Mrs. Charles G. Wheelwright. Miss Wheelwright of Philadelphia. Sir Henry Burnett, H. R. Butler, S. S. Chauncey, Miss Chauncey, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawson Johnston and family, and Count and Countess Langier Villars are booked to sail on the Majestic to-morrow. The Saale, which sails to-day for Southampton and Bremen, has booked, among other pasengers, J. C. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harding, Mrs. M. F. Payson, and Charles Payson. The New York, which sails for Southampton to-morrow, has booked, among other passengers, Mrs. W. Hazard, John N. Irwin, Raymond Lesher, A. C. Roberts, and Mrs. H. L. Washington. Mrs. Vanderbilt Allen, Miss Glayds Allen, Mrs. M. B. I. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Casimir de Rham Moore, and Mrs. Lawrence Wells are on the St. Louis, due here on Saturday. The Campania, also due on Saturday, will bring, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer and Miss Pfizer, while the Duke de Loubat, Francis Renwick, and Joseph Peabody are among others on La Touraine, due on Saturday, and Mrs. Joseph Lowe and Clarence Dinsmore are on the Kaiser Wilhelm.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Eugene Lentilhon, son of the late Capt. Joseph Lentilhon, and Miss Bergh-Brown, a niece of the late Henry Bergh. Mr. Lentilhon is a widower, his first wife having been Miss Rose Buchanan of Baltimore, a sister of Mrs. J. Mayhew Wainwright. The engagement recently announced of Mr. William Mayo Douglass of this city and Miss Margaret Nicoll, daughter of Dr. Henry Nicoll, is of much interest in Philadelphia, where the last few Winters Miss Nicoll has been quite a belle. Her mother was Miss Nannie Camac of Philadelphia, a daughter of Mrs. James Camac. The wedding of Mr. John Kent Kane of Wilmington, Del., a nephew through his father of the arctic explorer, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, and through his mother, who is now Mrs. Levi C. Bird, of the late Ambassador Bayard, and Miss Paul, daughter of Mr. Frank Paul of Philadelphia, will be celebrated in the Episcopal Church at Rosemont, Penn., on Nov. 15. The Rev. A. B. Conger, who married Miss Stockton of Princeton, N. J., the rector of the church, will officiate.

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Philadelphia society is still grumbling over the shabby treatment it considers it received at the hands of Prince Ranjitsinhji and his fellow-cricketers. This must have been all the more annoying, as Philadelphia society went wild with joy over the arrival of the Prince and could not do too much in his honor. Staten Island society, which also considers that it was snubbed by the Prince, ought to hold an experience meeting with the Philadelphians on the matter. A Philadelphia writer, referring to the conduct of Ranjitsinhji and his fellows, says: "Besides cricket, it seems that the dusky Captain and his eleven were fond of beer and skittles, but did not bother about the reckoning. When they were imported, it seems, the committee of the Associated Clubs agreed to pay all expenses. That to the English gentlemen of the committee the term meant everything they were entitled to and all they could get besides, for, aside from drinking and smoking all they could themselves, the committees now complain, they kept open house and open bottles for all comers and charged it up. Doubtless before the famous 'Prince of India' promised to come to America he heard from Capt. Warner just how good Philadelphians were and how insolently they could be treated by Britons assuming the proper pose. Few there are that had anything whatever to do with the entertaining of that worthy who do not recall the way his eleven and himself deserted the ball the Merion Cricket Club gave for them, deserted the fashionable matrons who were receiving in their honor, and the pretty maids who were waiting to dance with them, and went off to town to carouse around the hotels. They also recall the 'smoker' that was given for them and that they did not go near, and they also recall the dinner party to which some of them were invited at the Bryn Mawr Hotel, and to which they went in duck trousers and canvas tennis shoes, anything but immaculate. That only two years should elapse ere Philadelphia hospitality be again shocked in the same way proves the forgiveness of the community, but even forbearance has a limit. 'The truth of the matter is,' a woman said the other day, who had seen Ranjitsinhji at Lord's during the Summer, 'we make too much of these fellows, and it turns their heads. In England the most of them are thought about as much of socially as is the average scrub baseball player here. Dinner parties are things unknown to them, and even Ranjitsinhji, who calls himself a Prince, is very sparingly received.'"

Mrs. Frank Rogers Charges Bigamy.

Frank Rogers of 127 West Sixty-seventh Street was held yesterday morning by Magistrate Mayo on a charge of bigamy. He is a fine-looking man, and was in 1889 a Lance Sergeant in the First Gloucestershire Infantry, English Army, stationed in Dublin. It was there he married Mrs. Rogers No. 1. They came to the United States in 1891, and then moved to Canada, where Rogers opened a riding academy, which failed. He came to New York, and his wife sent him money, which she supposed he was using to search for employment. She now claims that he deceived her and married Miss Isabel Concha Lambert Nov. 2, 1897. The case was continued at the request of Rogers's counsel

Three Negroes Shot in a Race War.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 23.—A news letter from Sea Bright, Ala., a lumber town south of here, says that the negro employes of the turpentine stills were paid off Sunday night, and hundreds of them, both men and women, came to town to get drunk. The white men armed themselves and scattered the negroes, who rallied and started back. The whites finally succeeded in forcing the negroes back to the camp. Three negroes are reported shot.

Fruit Merchant Kills Himself.

Sylvetrao Giglio, forty-nine years of age, a fruit merchant, living and having an office in the three-story brownstone dwelling at 15 St. Luke's Place, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself with a revolver. No cause is known for the man's act. He lived with his wife and two grown children, and was said to have been well off.

UNIVERSALISTS IN SESSION.

Ratify New Platform of Principles—Dr. Abbott Says He Does Not Believe in Eternal Punishment.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The biennial convention of the Universalist Church was opened here to-day. Charles L. Hutchinson of Chicago presided, and the preliminary devotional service was conducted by the Rev. Joseph Crocker Snow of Haverhill.

The first business taken up was introduced by a motion to ratify a new platform of principles, by the acceptance of which the Universalist body gives up forever the Winchester Confession of Faith, adopted by it in 1803. The new declaration is the result of a conference of Boston Universalist ministers, and was drawn up by the Chairman of their committee, the Rev. George T. Knight of Tufts College. It was adopted by the Universalist body at its last biennial convention in Chicago, but under the by-laws had to lie over two years for ratification. The Chicago declaration is as follows:

The essential principles of the Universalist faith are:

The universal fatherhood of God.

The spiritual authority and leadership of His Son, Jesus Christ.

The trustworthiness of the Bible as containing a revelation from God.

A certainty of retribution for sin.

The final harmony of all souls with God.

The ratification was voted, 132 in favor, 10 adverse. The most important feature of the proceedings, aside from the adoption of the new articles of faith, was the admission of a delegation headed by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, from the Unitarians' general body, for conference on the subject of a union of the two denominations. Dr. Hale addressed the convention.

At the evening session Dr. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn followed, speaking for the Congregationalists. He declared himself with the Universalists in that he did not believe in the doctrine of eternal punishment. He differed with his hearers by daring to believe that a universe in which there is a hell and a heaven is better than a universe, where there is neither. He said that the most awful and splendid fact in human life is that God puts the reins into one's own hands to do as he pleases.

THE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Witness Says Railroad Lighterage Here Is Not Free to the Shipper.

Various representatives of railroad and transportation companies gave testimony yesterday before the New York State Commerce Commission regarding lighterage charges in New York Harbor. Second Vice President Williams of the Central Railroad of New Jersey was asked by Commissioner Smith if he regarded railroad lighterage as free to the shipper in this port.

Mr. Guilford of the New York Central had argued last week that the roads did lighterage free, simply charging a through rate from inland points, and that therefore there was no tax on shipping, as the road, not the shipper, paid the lighterage. Mr. Williams admitted that, while this charge was included in the through rate, the shipper undoubtedly paid it.

FUNERAL OF COL. J. B. YATES.

Body Is Buried at Schenectady After Being Brought from Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The remains of Col. John B. Yates, a distinguished officer of the civil war and an engineer of high standing, who died at Amesburg, Ontario, Wednesday, were interred here today.. Col. Yates was born Oct. 18, 1833, his father being the Rev. John Austin Yates, D. D. He began life as an axeman in the engineers' corps of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad. Next he worked on the Detroit and Milwaukee as rodman. On the breaking out of the war he enrolled a company of the First Michigan Engineers, was commissioned as Captain Sept. 12, 1861; was promoted to the rank of Major May 28, 1863, and to that of Colonel Nov. 3, 1864.

Col. Yates did brave and effective service. The regiment was the main reliance of Gen. Sherman for bridge building during his march from Atlanta to the sea. In a letter to the War Department, written from headquarters at St. Louis, Sherman said:

"I well remember the First Michigan Engineers and its Colonel, Yates. That regiment had not only to make its marches with the army

RUSHING THE NEW MUSEUM

Addition to the Metropolitan May Be Finished by Next Spring.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL INTERIOR

Present Building Will Be Hidden by the Magnificent Structure That the Late R. M. Hunt Designed.

The extent and architectural beauty of the new portion of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, now being built fronting Fifth Avenue, is hardly apparent from what is to be seen from the street. At first sight the work seems far advanced, but in reality the details which will give distinction to the exterior of the building are yet wanting, while the true effect of the structure will not be apparent until the scaffolding is cleared away and a pathway made from the street leading directly to the main entrance.

However, it is probable that the new portion of the Museum will be completed next Spring. All depends on whether there will be enough clear days before the Winter sets in to permit covering the roof of the great court. If this can be done before the end of next month the workmen will be able to finish the interior during the cold weather. About 400 working days was the estimate given by the contractor for the length of time in which the work could be done. These do not include rainy days, and about 300 days have already been spent.

Through the courtesy of Gen. di Cesnola, the Director of the Museum, a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES was yesterday enabled to inspect the whole of the interior of the new building. To say that this interior is of a surprising degree of architectural beauty and magnificence is to state the case very mildly. There can be no doubt that the public will be astonished when the doors of the new wing—virtually the new Museum—are thrown open. The present Metropolitan Museum is, according to experts, among the ugliest of New York's public buildings. The new portion of the Museum will be among the most distinguished. Indeed, the great staircase and large hall are unlike anything else in the city, but are as large, finely proportioned, and elaborate in decoration as the great court of the Louvre and the staircase of the National Gallery in London.

The great court of the Museum extends the whole length of the Fifth Avenue façade. The staircase is at the rear and leads to the galleries and to the old portion of the Museum. The whole of the interior is in Indiana limestone which was selected after much discussion as being better for the purpose than marble, as mural decorations and the collections of art objects will supply the color necessary for an effect of brilliance.

The beautiful gray of the limestone will act as a foil to the brilliantly colored objects, while the stone is of just the hardness required to permit of elaborate carvings. Though both of these carvings, which are all being executed "in situ," have been finished to give an idea of what the appearance of the court will be. Variety has not been aimed at in these sculptures, the Romanesque style of the architecture not calling for it; but the capitals of the pillars, the bas reliefs, and the cornices are beautifully designed and executed.

Prominent in the hall are two rosettes about the same size and in the same relative positions as those filled by Lord Leighton's splendid frescoes in the South Kensington Museum. When Gen. di Cesnola pointed these out, he was naturally asked with what they were to be filled. He answered that no provision had yet been made for this, but he did not doubt that American painters would be glad of the chance to produce work which would be seen in such prominent and excellent position.

The staircase which leads from the great court is of a design entirely new in this country. It can best be compared to the flights of steps pictured by artists as adorning the Cyclopean palaces of Babylonian days. No balustrades will divide it, there will be but the wide flights of stairs flanked by pillars with elaborate capitals.

The gallery space around the court will be commodious, and all the rooms and corridors will be well lighted, with the exception of one corridor looking over the central space. Of course only a balustrade will be placed where the corridors overlook the court, so that visitors can obtain a view of the latter, but the other sides will be utilized for some of the collections belonging to the Museum. It is improbable that any of the pictures will be brought into the new part of the building. Instead, the porcelains, tapestries, and other miscellaneous objects will be removed from their present places, so that the whole of the gallery space in the old wing can be filled with paintings and drawings. The Egyptian collections will probably be shown in the great court, while this will certainly be the place where the sculptures will be shown, it having been designed in part with a view to containing marbles and bronzes. However, nothing is actually settled with regard to the arrangement of the collections. Gen. di Cesnola said yesterday that he was having frequent consultations with the Trustees about this matter.

"Poor Richard Hunt," said the General yesterday, "died before he saw the carrying out of his designs for the Museum, but he always used to say he wanted it to be his monument. His plans are being carried out by his son. There have been a few modifications suggested by some of the Trustees and myself.

"You must remember that even when this new portion is finished, it, with what is now under way, will only be a part of what the Museum will one day be, and for which R. M. Hunt made the designs. The whole building will not probably be completed in your lifetime or mine, but it will be finished one day, and then this Museum will be among the greatest and finest in the world. Separate wings will be added as they become necessary.

"And this reminds me of the criticisms that some artists have made as to the new wing, with its Romanesque architecture and gray stone, not harmonizing with the old red building. It doesn't harmonize, but this will not matter in the end, because the new buildings will completely surround and hide the present structure. The latter was built for use, not for show. No architectural dignity was attempted. We could not have obtained the money for that at the time. But we have obtained a perfectly effectual splendor in the new wing, and all subsequent portions of the museum will be similar in style."

PRIMITIVE ART IN AMERICA.

Frank H. Cushing Lectures at the Brooklyn Institute.

Frank Hamilton Cushing of the United States Bureau of Ethnology delivered the first of a course of lectures on "Primitive Art in America" before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences last night. His subject was "Primitive Craftsmen and Artists." The lecture was largely introductory to those which are to follow. Mr. Cushing took occasion to score the inaccuracies of the traditional classification of the first stages of human development as the paleolithic and neolithic ages, demonstrating from the evidence of his discoveries along the Florida keys and from the shape of artificial flint tools, that the use of instruments fashioned from shells and sharks' teeth preceded the use of the roughest stone tools of the so-called paleolithic age.

The development of the textile arts was shown to spring from basket weaving, and the extraordinary skill to which weaving was carried by the Inca Indians was emphasized.

"Their tapestries have been declared by artists to be unsurpassed by the finest product of Brussels," said Mr. Cushing, "and the busiest mills of Massachusetts can show no advance over their ideas."

The lecture was accompanied by lantern slides, illustrating the development of primitive tools and of the textile art of the Indians.

Mr. Cushing was graduated from Cornell University. Soon after graduation he went West to continue his study of American archeology and ethnology, and from 1879 to 1884 lived among the Zuñi Indians in Southern Arizona as a member of their tribe.

Forest Fires in Pennsylvania.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 23.—Connellsville is blinded to-day with the terrific forest fires, which are raging without any interruption all along the crest and sides of Chestnut Ridge. The situation is serious, so extensive and wide is the area of flames. The air is so laden with blinding blue smoke that the citizens of Connellsville cannot see across the Youghiogheny River into New Haven, and every house is filled with the haze. The fires have crept down and are drifting their burning embers over South Connellsville.

FIRE A TOWN TO ROB.

Baker City, Oregon, Narrowly Escapes an Incendiary Conflagration.

BAKER CITY, Ore., Oct. 23.—Friday morning five fires started almost simultaneously in different parts of the town. Two buildings were burned to the ground. To-day a negro named Charles Johnson confessed to starting the fires, and implicated a Mexican and a white man, who were arrested also. The negro says it was planned to rob the banks and saloons during the excitement.

Spirits Are Advanced One Cent.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 23.—The Enquirer to-morrow will say: "An advance of 1 cent in the price of spirits to the trade was announced by the United States Spirit Association (the Distributers) yesterday. This marks up the basis to $1.24. It is expected that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the distributers will be held in New York next week, and that some sort of an arrangement will be entered into between the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company and the distributers regarding the selling of the goods. Some plan for the distributers to handle the entire output of the trust will be made."

Wheeling Coal Company's Officers.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 23.—The incorporators of the Wheeling Consolidated Coal Company met to-day and elected the following Directors: David Bennett King of New York, President; J. A. Miller, Cashier of the Ohio Valley Bank of Wheeling, Vice President; John M. Birch of Wheeling, Secretary and Treasurer; W. R. Kearne of Wheeling, William M. Dunlop, West Alexander, Penn.; J. T. Noble, Esq., Claysville, Penn.; George W. Dart of the firm of Dart & Moore, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. M. T. McKennan, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. W. Thompson, President First National Bank, Uniontown. The capital stock of the company is $5,000,000.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The six-story building at Ellicott and Carroll Streets was considerably damaged by fire to-night. The heaviest losers are Louis C. Weller, printing and lithographing; Dixon & Bailou, plumoing supplies, and Sines & Robinson, carriage supplies. The total loss is estimated at $60,000.

Mexico's New Bank a Big Success.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 23.—The success of the American Security Bank has been so marked and so rapid that the institution will soon treble its effective capital, and it is expected that soon more German capital will be invested in the banking business here.

Carnegie to Give Money to Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 23.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to present $50,000 to the City of Duluth to erect a bunding for a free public library, conditioned upon a satisfactory site being provided by the city.

Fire in an Up-town Residence.

The dining room and parlor in the residence of Julius Jungmann, a druggist living at 26 East Seventy-sixth Street, was destroyed early yesterday morning by a fire of unknown origin. Mrs. Jungmann awoke about 5 o'clock in the morning and detected a strong smell of smoke. She went down stairs to the dining room, and found it filled with smoke. The rest of the family were aroused, and fled to the street in their night clothes. A night watchman in a building opposite the Jungmann residence turned in an alarm, and the firemen succeeded in confining the blaze to the dining room floor, but about $1,000 worth of furniture was destroyed.

Former Slave and Soldier Dead.

Hilliard Foinville, formerly a slave in the South, and for thirty years a faithful servant in the family of the late William Kraus, died on Sunday at the residence of the family, 38 West Forty-seventh Street. He was fifty years old, and was born in North Carolina. After the slaves were freed Hilliard Foinville joined the colored troops of the Northern army, with which he fought until the close of the war. He was well-known in the vicinity of Mr. Kraus's home, through his rigid honesty and faithfulness.

AT THE HOTELS.

NETHERLAND—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, St Paul.

MURRAY HILL—Judge Nahum S. Shipman, Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. Dr. McCrie, Ayr, Scotland; W. Ries Davies, Nassau, Bahama; Gen. J. H. Patterson, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—Edward Rouse, London, England; Judge George A. Knight, San Francisco; Col. Summer Hopkins, Chicago.

WALDORF—W. C. Greene, Mexico; Alfred E. Nicholson, England; Potter Palmer, Chicago.

GRAND—George L. Darte, United States Consul at Martinique; Gen. W. N. Kirby, Auburn, N. Y.; Capt. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira, N. Y.; J. B. Bish, United States Navy; Capt. W. P. Richardson, United States Army, Alaska.

GILSEY—Col. William Falk, Elmira, N. Y.

HOFFMAN—W. S. Bissell, ex-Postmaster General, Buffalo.

FIFTH AVENUE—Chevalier Z. de Martino, London, England; the Rev. Dr. Bannerman, Perth, Scotland.

EVERETT—Major J. B. Burbank, Fort Hancock; James Boyd, Glasgow, Scotland.

ASTOR HOUSE—Charles L. Boeck, Shanghai, China.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Abney, Barnes & Co., Charleston, West Va.; F. W. Abney, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 55 White Street; Hotel Vendome.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Baumgardner, domestics and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; 541 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Carroll & Keogh Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. A. Carroll, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Gardiner, fancy goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Church, A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; H. G. Vanderpoel, curtains and upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. S. Cohn, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Cohn, M., Pittsfield, Mass., clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Colvin, J. B., Ypsilanti, Mich.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Normandie.

Corliss, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. A. Corliss, linens; Grand Hotel.

Cunningham, William, & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. Cunningham, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; Miss E. Galvin, ladies' and infants' wear; 56 Worth Street; Holland House.

Doctor Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; D. Doctor, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Derhoim & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Parker, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Kelly, prints; 2 Walker Street.

Fallers, Isaacs, Sons, & Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Segal, cloaks and suits; Hotel Savoy.

Galveston Dry Goods Company, Galveston, Texas; R. Weis, notions and furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Bechtoldt, domestics; W. Hengerer, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; H. Weinbaum, dress goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Judson, A. L., Albany, N. Y.; piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kline, I., Altoona, Penn., clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. S. Lebeck, furnishing goods, notions, fancy goods, and laces; 320 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Lederer Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Lederer, dry goods and notions; Stuart House.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss L. Wallingsford, corsets and muslin underwear; Miss V. Prender, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Lowenberg & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; I. Lowenberg, piece goods; 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Enneking Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Enneking, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

"May Company," Cleveland, Ohio; E. M. McGillin, domestics; Hotel imperial.

McCullagh & Linn, Carlisle, Penn.; W. L. McCullogh, notions; S. C. Dismukes, hats; Broadway Central Hotel.

Powers Dry Goods Company, St. Paul, Minn.; A. J. Powers, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Vendome.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. Q. Lassell, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Maier, men's and boys' clothing; Miss E. Livingstone, infants' wear and muslin underwear; Miss H. Sternberg, fancy goods, yarns, &c.; 43 Leonard Street.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aronson, woolens; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Kilburn, upholstery goods; A. J. Mollenkoff, linens and white goods; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Harris, clothing; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hoffman House.

Stephens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Stevens, silks; 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Torain & Barbour Company, Evansville, Ind.; H. C. Barbour, hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

Trillo, Only Favorite of Six That Got Home First.

QUEEN OF SONG WINS EASILY

The Manxman Breaks Down and Apparently He Will Never Again Face the Starter.

Only one favorite out of six managed to get home at Aqueduct yesterday afternoon.

It was the opening day of the Queens County Jockey Club's Fall meeting, which will run until the season in this State closes on Election Day, and as the chances of the bettors to get even for what has been a very bad season for them grow smaller every day, there was a lot of grumbling when Trillo only, and he a 1 to 2 shot, of all the favorites managed to win.

Queen of Song, who on her performances recently should have been made favorite for the first race, won easily enough after Kilt, a 30 to 1 shot, had given up an attempt to make a runaway race of it. Queen of Song took up the running when Kilt quit, and won by three lengths, while Concord beat Ordeal a length for the place. The Manxman broke down in this race, and he will probably never face the starter again. Wait Not, who has changed hands repeatedly lately, and won a race for each new owner, captured the second race, at a mile and seventy yards, for his latest owner, J. L. Holland. He went out in front at the start and won all the way. Veracious was second, five lengths before Rare Perfume.

There were only four starters in the mile and a sixteenth race, and of these Trillo was made the odds-on favorite. He was so much the best horse of the four that he was galloping at the end, while the others, with Myth heading them, were driving as hard as they knew how. Smoke added another victory to his growing string by capturing the fourth race, Domineer at last managed to land first money by winning the fifth, and First Whip had something in reserve when he landed first in the sixth race.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time —1:27.

1—Queen of Song, W. J. Smith's br. f., 3 years, by Esher-Sonata, 111 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Jenkins)

2—Concord, Lakeland & Harrold's b. h., 5, 109, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Simms)

3—Ordeal, J. Boden's ch. g., 3, 105, 12 to 1.....(Boland)

Havelock, 110, 15 to 1, (Wilson;) Imperator, 109, 15 to 1, (Bullman;) Kilt, 106, 30 to 1, (Slack;) Harry Reed, 108, 25 to 1, (Doggett;) Ben Hadad, 113, 8 to 5, (Clawson,) and Tinkler, 106, 100 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

The Manxman, 113, 30 to 1, (Cunningham,) ran, but broke down.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and seventy yards. Time —1:46 4-5.

1—Wait Not, J. L. Holland's ch. c., by Fonso-Wait a While, 106 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Bullman)

2—Veracious, J. Hynes's ch. f., 103, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)

3—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s br. c., 103, 4 to 1.....(Phelan)

Sir Florian, 107, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Bangor, 106, 2 to 1, (Jenkins,) and Impartial, 102, 100 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by two lengths; five lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

1—Trillo, L. O. Appleby's b. c., 4 years, by Tristan-Fiona, 107 pounds, 1 to 2 and out.....(Clawson)

2—Myth, F. J. Kittleman's ch. g., 5, 103, 5 to 2 and 1 to 3.....(Bullman)

3—Free Lance, G. W. Meehan's ch. h., 5, 106, 5 to 1.....(Doggett)

4—Miss Soak, M. J. Daly's ch. f., 4, 96, 100 to 1.....(J. Daly)

Won easily by a length and a half; ten lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time —1:08 2-5.

1—Smoke, W. Showalter's ch. f., by Order-Alfalfa, 103 pounds, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Connor)

2—Mauvilla, G. B. Morris's br. f., 109, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Bullman)

3—Prejudice, J. W. Colt's br. f., 109, 6 to 1.....(Doggett)

Prestidigitator, 108, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) Decimal, 89, 40 to 1, (Slack;) Fluke, 95, 5 to 1, (Wilson;) Ciales, 102, 15 to 1, (Boland,) and Manitoban, 106, 4 to 1, (Jenkins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won this year; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time, 1:50.

1—Domineer, E. Peters's ch. c., 3 years, by Prestonpans-Chiquita, 97 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Boland)

2—Claroba, H. G. Hunter's b. f., 3, 95, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Wilson)

3—Lindula, F. J. Sullivan's ch. f., 3, 100, 5 to 1.....(Connor)

Country Dance, 94, 7 to 5, (Slack;) Trianon, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) Tyrta, 89, 15 to 1, (Phelan,) and Merlin, 105, 100 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Pulled up.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time, 1:02 2-5.

1—First Whip, J. S. Wadsworth's b. c., by Duke of Magenta-Theora, 112 pounds. 3 to 1 and even money.....(Clawson)

2—Dissenter, Turney Brothers' b. c., 112, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Bullman)

3—Uncle Josh, W. Delmel's br. g., 109, 6 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Suniol, 109, 5, (Cunningham,) Grandeur, 112, 30 to 1, (Wilson;) Bermuda Sundred, 109, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Solon, 112, 100 to 1, (Hennessy;) La Vega, 112, 15 to 1, (Slack;) Wandering Minstrel, 112, 100 to 1, (Boland;) Kindred, 112, 50 to 1, (Moody;) Kipling, 112, 50 to 1, (Keenan,) and Eileen Daly, 109, 20 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Waring	117	Olea	102
Standing	112	Miss Hanover	102
Big Gun	109	Belle of Lexington	102
All Gold	105	Sidney Lucas	99
Goldone	105	Jucoma	99
Magic Light	105	Lampglobe	99
Shorehan	105	Cherl	96
McMeekin	105		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Dr. Elchberg	106	Scotch Plaid	102
Myth	105	Leando	92

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. About seven furlongs.

Merlin	111	J. A. Grey	106
George Boyd	109	Atlantus	106
Tremargo	109	Effie Haggerty	106
Glosaine	109	Alvarado II	106
Judge Denny	109	Howard S	104
Athamas	109	Rinaldo	104
Nearest	106	Tanis	103
Campania	106	Uncle Louis	101

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Box	126	Warrenton	105
King Barleycorn	112	Filon d'Or	102
Kinnikinic	111	Lothario	97
Charentus	100	Hardy Pardee	96
The Roman	106	Matanza	90

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and seventy yards.

Compensation	106	Bondman	100
Concord	106	Omigre	94
Julius Caesar	105	Village Pride	94
Lady of the West	105	Sister Fox	94
Our Nellie	103	Lady Meddlesome	89
Buffoon	102		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, five furlongs.

Cupidity	107	Cherl	107
Suniol	107	Jugglery	107
Marc Hanlon	107	Eileen Daly	107
Golden Rattle	107	Hand and Glove	107
Summer Girl	107	Good Nature	107
Fleuron	107	Dr. Fannie	107
Pillager	107	Vitura	107

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Results of the races at Oakland to-day were:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Allee, 104, (Ruiz,) 7 to 5, won; Druidess, 100, (J. Woods,) 7 to 5, second; Kickum Bob, 103, (McCarthy,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:06¾. Rio Shannon, Daniel S., Gundara, Jennie Riley, also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. Favorsham, 95, (Coburn,) 3 to 1, won; Wyoming, 104, (Songer,) 9 to 5, second; P. A. Finnegan, 101, (Buchanan,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:52¼. Lavator also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; purse. May W., 102, (Songer,) 7 to 10, won; Pat Morrissey, 109, (Thorpe,) 6 to 5, second. Time—0:46. Two starters.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Castake, 103, (J. Ranch,) 2 to 1, won; Major Cook, 103, (Devin,) 4 to 1, second; Montellade, 109, (Johnson,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:19¼. Formella, Modwena, Tenness Maid, Tourist II., and Master Lee, also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Imperious, 107 (J. Ward,) 9 to 5, won; High Ho, 102, (J. Ranch,) 7 to 1, second; I Don't Know, 107, (Bergen,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:16¾. Mafada, Horton, February, and Silver Maid also ran.

Star Pointer to Race No More.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23.—The famous stallion Star Pointer has been taken off the track by his owner, W. J. White. The great pacer's leg will never again be in condition for racing.

WOMEN'S GOLF AT MORRISTOWN.

Foursome Qualifying Handicap Round for the Waterbury Cups.

The first of a series of women's golf matches to be held every day this week, except Saturday, on the links of the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J., was commenced yesterday.

The event was the qualifying handicap round in the foursome competition for the Waterbury Silver Cups. The best four net scores qualified to conclude the match today. The leading honors fell to Mrs. Henry P. Phipps and Miss Jane Swords, who turned in the net score of 114 strokes, from five handicap.

Their gross score of 119 tied as the best of the day with that made by Mrs. William Shippen and Miss Kip, but as the latter pair were rated at scratch they failed to get in the eligible class. Miss Cornelia G. Willis and Miss Day did 117 net, and so did Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan and Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr. Two couples tied at 118 for the fourth place, and the play-off was won by Mrs. Oliver Adams and Miss Hoy.

The scores of the first five players are given in full:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Mrs. H. P. Phipps and Miss Jane Swords—			
Out..	7 5 5 9 6 6 7 6 8	—59	
In.	5 7 9 9 5 5 7 6 7	—60	
Total		119	5 114
Miss C. G. Willis and Miss Day—			
Out..	6 6 6 8 7 7 7 5 8	—60	
In.	5 8 7 12 6 4 5 7 6	—60	
Total		120	3 117
Mrs. W. F. Morgan and Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr.—			
Out..	6 8 5 8 8 6 7 5 9	—62	
In.	5 7 9 8 6 5 6 10 8	—64	
Total		126	9 117
Mrs. Oliver Adams and Miss Hoy—			
Out..	6 5 7 7 7 7 9 6 9	—63	
In.	5 8 8 12 6 7 6 10 10	—72	
Total		135	17 118
Miss Howell and Miss Lydia Bell—			
Out..	6 5 12 8 8 7 8 6 8	—68	
In.	6 7 9 9 6 8 6 8 7	—66	
Total		134	16 118
Mrs. William Shippen and Miss Kip			
		119	0 119
Miss M. Swords and Miss L. Slade		141	18 123
Miss Little and Miss Forsyth		144	14 130

The semi-final and final rounds at match play will be held to-day.

Fairfield Women Win at Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 23.—A team of the woman members of the Weeburn Golf Club of Noroton played the Fairfield women on the grounds here to-day. Fairfield won by a score of 9 to 6. The score: Weeburn—Miss G. Hecker, 1; Miss N. B. Brown, 5; Miss L. D. Hecker, 0; Miss Charles, 0; Miss G. Leavitt, 0; total, 6. Fairfield—Miss K. Rowland, 0; Miss J. Sheldon, 0; Miss J. N. Rowland, 1; Mrs. F. M. Freeman, 0; Miss Potter, 8; total, 9.

CORNELL'S ELEVEN GETS WORK.

Prepares for the Coming Game Against Princeton's Team.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Cornell's football eleven began work for the Princeton game under four coaches this afternoon. Until Saturday, Coach Haughton will have the assistance of Whiting, '98; Lee, '97, and Mason, '94. All the positions will be fairly well covered, as Lee was a prominent end on the '97 eleven, while Mason and Whiting were among Cornell's strongest half backs.

To-day the eleven lacked a left half back. Walbridge was ordered to the Cornell Infirmary Saturday evening after the Lehigh game. He is suffering from an attack of the grip, but Dr. Beaman, who has the eleven in charge, expects to bring his patient around for the game with Princeton. Starbuck and Alexander were in their suits and took part in the hard work this afternoon. The Varsity eleven was lined up against the scrubs for twenty-five minutes' work, during which time one touchdown was scored. G. Young, Jr., Torney, and Sleicher were out for work.

YALE'S FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

Game with Wisconsin Developed Some Weak Spots on the Team.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23.—Only five of the Yale 'Varsity football eleven who played in the game against Wisconsin last Saturday were sent into the practice this afternoon. They were Cunha, whose work at centre is open to considerable criticism, particularly his passing of the ball, which is responsible for much of the fumbling by the backs; Sweppe at end, Hale at tackle, Sharpe at half back, and Olcott at guard. Olcott needs a tough proposition in front of him and drilling in fighting tactics. He is strong, but dots not know how to use his strength. Richardson may yet take his place, or even Tomlinson. Hale is willing and sandy, but at times loses his head. On the defensive he is a tower of strength, but lacks Francis's almost bull-like rushes on the offensive. Francis was in Stillman's place, and worked as if his life depended upon tearing up the college side to-day.

Young De Saulles, all records to the contrary notwithstanding, was with the eleven again to-day, and played in Fincke's place. Corliss Sullivan, the gritty little general of last season, was out and playing to-day in the line-up for the first time.

The Varsity side scored against the college team twice in the first half, with Richards and Sharpe as backs, and twice in the second, with Keane and Adams as backs and Ordway as full back.

Laurie Bliss arrived to-day with Louis Hinkey. The latter took the ends in charge and Bliss assisted "Billy" Bull with the backs. "Brink" Thorne drilled the scrubs with Head Coach Rodgers during their practice. Capt. McBride did not play at all, but confined his attention to getting the men off the ground and back into the play with speed and on the jump.

To-morrow will see the Varsity line and the college side engaged in hard practice for the Columbia game.

Scrubs Score Against Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 23.—In the Harvard football practice to-day the 'Varsity eleven were scored against for the first time this season. On the old guards-back formation the second eleven gained steadily through the line of the first, which was weakened by the absence of Burden, Boal, and Burnett. Only at times were the forwards of the first eleven able to break through the formation of the play.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONS PLAY.

Schaefer and Slosson Practice for Their Coming Match.

The "Wizard," Schaefer, commenced his practice last night at Meyer's, formerly Ives's, Academy for his coming billiard match with Slosson on Oct. 30, 31, and Nov. 1, at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. He played against Morningstar, and averaged 10 in a 200-point game at cushion carroms.

Schaefer made a record run of 116 in the last inning. By a follow shot he drove the second object ball out of position to the corner, there completing a count, the second object ball being driven twice around the table. All gathered in a cluster in the lower left-hand corner, from which he ran his string out and the run remained unfinished.

Slossbn practiced at his own academy, continuing the match with McLaughlin. The "Student" averaged 7 34-45, while his opponent only averaged 3 1-45 for the evening's play.

BRITISH COLLEGES MAY COMPETE

Cambridge and Oxford Discuss Sending Track Teams to America.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 23.—Word has been received by the Yale athletic managers of a conference held in London recently between the Cambridge and Oxford Colleges, at which the advisability of sending a joint team to meet Yale and Harvard next Summer in track events in this country was discussed. In case the English colleges should decide to send teams here, Yale and Harvard have formed a committee to arrange the preliminaries. It consists of Charles Sherrill of Yale and Jansen Wendell of Harvard.

PREMIER BOWLERS WIN

The Club Makes an Average of 900 in Two Games.

HARLEM LEAGUE TOURNAMENT

Friendship Club Defeats the Harlem Wheelmen in the Second Game or the Series.

The Premier Bowling Club gave a splendid exhibition in the Harlem League, at the Palace Alleys, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, last night.

The "five" made an average of 900 in two games, which proved victories for them. In the first game they easily outrolled the Harlem Wheelmen, and in the third game, in which they met the Friendship Club's "five," they won by a score of 905 to 842.

In this game the brothers Moses each passed the double-century mark. The Friendship "five" turned out a 900 score in the second game, in which they defeated the Harlem Wheelmen by thirty pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PREMIER.	S. S.	B.	Sc'e.	HARLEM WHEELMEN.	S. S.	B.	Sc'e.
L. Moses	2	5	3	158			
E. R. Moses	4	3	3	181	Huson	1	5	4	147
Moritz	5	5	0	221	Donnohant	2	4	4	141
Ullman	3	5	2	166	Reynolds	2	6	2	166
Davison	2	6	2	169	Smith	3	4	3	162
					Duff	4	4	2	181
Total	16	24	10	895	Total	12	23	15	797

FRAMES.

Premier	97	191	275	362	443	529	644	741	834	895
Harlem Wheelmen	65	142	226	331	413	484	570	657	706	797

SECOND GAME.

FRIENDSHIP.	S. S.	B.	Sc'e.	JARLEM WHEELMEN	S. S.	B.	Sc'e.
Botts	4	4	2	185	Huson	5	3	2	191
McDowell	4	4	2	181	Dunnahaut	3	4	3	159
Rossman	2	5	3	152	Reynolds	3	2	5	146
Higbie	5	3	2	194	Smith	5	4	1	209
Dewes	5	3	2	192	Duff	4	3	3	169
Totals	20	19	11	904	Total	20	16	14	874

FRAMES.

Friendship	104	184	277	379	464	538	649	704	810	904
H. Wheelmen	95	182	252	325	411	497	603	694	792	874

THIRD GAME.

FRIENDSHIP.	S. S.	B.	Sc'e.	PREMIER.	S. S.	B.	Sc'e.
Botts	3	6	1	184	L. Moses	6	2	2	212
McDowell	3	1	6	141	E. R. Moses	4	6	0	220
Rossman	1	5

COL. BADEN-POWELL.

Sketch of the British Officer Beleaguered by the Boers at Mafeking.

From The London Telegraph.

Col. Baden-Powell, who has occasioned so much surprise by moving from Mafeking toward the Transvaal, is an officer who has had a varied experience of South Africa, where he is well known, and is feared by the Boers more probably than any other officer in the British Army. Like Mr. Cecil Rhodes, he is a son of the rectory, and is still in the full vigor of manhood. His father was the late Prof. Baden-Powell of Oxford and Langton Manor, and on his mother's side he claims descent from a naval family of distinction. Educated at Charterhouse, he joined the Thirteenth Hussars twenty-three years ago, and as Adjutant served with his regiment in India and Afghanistan and also in South Africa. Thus early in his career he became familiar with the portion of the African Continent with which his name is most intimately associated. In 1887 he was again at Cape Town as Assistant Military Secretary to Gen. Sir Henry Smyth, and during his two years' tenure of this appointment he served in the Zululand operations, and was mentioned in dispatches—an honor of greater value in those days than now. After three years' service at Malta, Col. Baden-Powell again returned to Africa, charged with the special service of raising and commanding the native levies in the Ashanti operations. He was fresh to this part of the coast, but was fortunate in securing the assistance of Capt. (now Major) Graham, D. S. O., Fifth Lancers, who knew the country and its people well. These two officers set to work at Cape Coast Castle, and in a very short time organized a considerable force, which did good service pioneering, scouting, and performing outpost work, which surprised many critics who had hitherto derided the west coast tribes. Col. Baden-Powell showed their value as warriors, and he returned home with the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

In 1896, when the Matabele rose for a second time, Sir Frederick Carrington, who was given command of the British forces to drive home the blow Col. Plumer had already struck, selected Col. Baden-Powell as his chief staff officer. His acquaintance with the country and people proved of the greatest service, and he was again honored by mention in dispatches, and received a further step in promotion. His services had by this time marked him out as an officer of rare courage and determination, of whom the military authorities could not afford to lose sight, and soon after he returned to England he was appointed to the command of the Fifth Dragoons. Three months ago, on reaching England from India, he was selected to proceed to South Africa to raise a military force on the spot and drill it into efficiency. This he has succeeded in doing.

Col. Baden-Powell is a man of many parts. Distinguished as a soldier, he can also use his pen effectively, and is the author of several books, in some of which he has told the story of the African warfare in which he has taken part. Fond of painting and etching, he is also known as a yachtsman, an adept stage manager and actor, and is a keen sportsman, hunting, polo, big game shooting, and pig-sticking being his favorite recreations. He takes much interest in the last-named sport, and ten years ago wrote exhaustively on the subject.

He has a quite remarkable gift of locality. That is to say, he is able by some extraordinary instinct to find his way about a totally unexplored country, and always to turn up just where he wished—or thereabout. The natives think he is "uncanny." He has had adventures of all sorts in many different parts of the world. He played polo in Malta when he was aide de camp to his uncle, Gen. Smythe, and nearly got killed. He has shot big game wherever big game was to be shot, and then come home quietly and written books about it. His great work on pigsticking is a classic.

SKETCH OF MAFEKING.

The Town Now Being Defended Against the Burghers by Col. Baden-Powell.

From The London Mail.

It is reported that the first attack of the Boers is to be made upon the comparatively defenseless town of Mafeking, in that part of Cape Colony formerly known as British Bechuanaland. It is not perhaps altogether fair to call Mafeking defenseless, for during the past few weeks of tension we have heard that the place has been more or less protected by sandbags and hastily thrown up earthworks. But Mafeking lies entirely in the open, bare on the veldt, which is as flat as a pancake. A few isolated kopjes, an ant heap every here and there, a clump of bushes under three feet high—these are the only things that break the monotony of the landscape. The veldt runs right away to the far distant sky line, and only a few scattered tin shanties mark the line of railway

If the traveler were adventurous enough to travel by the through express from Cape Town to Bulawayo, away up in far Rhodesia, he would find Mafeking practically halfway between the two. To be exact, it is 870 miles from the former and 803 miles from the latter. Kimberley is 144 miles south. This railway, by the way, is the main Cape to Cairo route, and will one day carry the unavoidable globe trotter right through Africa from end to end.

There is nothing palatial about Mafeking. Normally, it is a simple little township of a few hundred souls. Primarily it is a trading station with the far north, and there are many stores of greater or less importance. Grain stores, forage stores, tinned goods, saddles, rifles, ammunition, even furniture, can, or could, be bought there. In the centre of the main street is the market place, surrounded by galvanized iron houses and stores, each with little raised verandas before it, painted green and white, and many of the more miscellaneous shops bearing weird Indian names. For the enterprising Mohammedan trader has found his way throughout South Africa, and competes very keenly and successfully with the white men.

The main street of Mafeking is a long, wide, and straggling thoroughfare, with plane trees, eucalyptus, and diminutive oaks at intervals. The houses all stand in little plots of ground, and there are attempts at cultivation—here and there a few sunflowers, or a potato patch, or a hanging trail of the grenadilla or passion-flower fruit. There is a church—in fact, there are three, of different denominations—there is a club, there is a prison, and, highest point of all civilization, there is the Salvation Army.

A good deal of horse buying and selling takes place at Mafeking. It is rather a centre and a market for the surrounding farmers, who bring in their ugly looking but very useful and untirable nags to the weekly auctions on the market place. A good horse may often be picked up (in times of peace, of course,) for £6 to £8, and, though he may be an ugly beggar to look at, he can do almost anything that is asked of him, and will outlast many a handsomer-looking animal.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MARGARET GEARY.—Margaret Geary, tailor, at 53 Malden Lane, has made an assignment to John U. Drake. She is the wife of David Geary, who was in business from 1890 to 1896, and since then he has managed the business for his wife.

SOLOMON MARCUS.—Solomon Marcus, manufacturer of neckwear at 34 Walker Street, who made an assignment on Oct. 10 to Max Altmayer, had his property reassigned to him yesterday, having settled with his creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, and having been released by them. His liabilities were $14,897.

MENADIER BROTHERS.—Theodore and Philip Menadier, composing the firm of Menadier Brothers, brush manufacturers, at 275 Water Street, have made an assignment to Ernest B. Wright, giving a preference to Bridget Goodman, doing business as Hanlon & Goodman, for $1,100 for borrowed money. They were formerly employed in this line for ten years in Boston, and began business in this city in October, 1895, and a year ago claimed a capital of $5,700.

INVESTMENT CORPORATION.—Judgment for $4,618 was entered yesterday against the Investment Corporation, which formerly had an office at 30 Broad Street, in favor of George de Mets, for balance due on a stock note of the company dated Jan. 21, 1897, with sixteen first morigage bonds of the Canandagua Electric Light and Railroad as collateral. The company was dispossessed from 30 Broad Street in March, 1898, for non-payment of rent.

THEODORE DEMMERLE.—Theodore Demmerle, manufacturer of cloth hats and caps at 16 Clinton Place, made an assignment yesterday to Simon Beir, without preference. He has been in business since 1884, was a partner with h's father as Charles Demmerle & Son until the death of the father, in November, 1896, and has since continued the business on his own account. He had no rating at Bradstreet's for several years past. Abraham Nelson, his attorney, said that the assignment was caused by creditors pressing him. Several had begun suits against him, and to prevent any one getting a preference he had assigned. The liabilities are $10,000 and assets about the same. Besides the business assets, he has an interest in some real estate.

Out of Town.

MEYER & RICE.—Meyer & Rice, wholesale dealers in clothing at 149 St. Paul Street, Rochester, have filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, placing their liabilities at $40,000 and assets at $30,000.

JOHN A. SMITH.—John A. Smith, manufacturer of sash doors and blinds at 175 Exchange Street, Rochester, has made application to the bankruptcy court for a discharge from his liabilities, which he places at $72,571. The assets will only amount to $3,800. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York holds secured claims for $35,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SIGMUND HAUSER.—Sigmund Hauser, butcher, of 329 East Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,826 and no available assets. Of the liabilities, $6,182, is in two judgments obtained against him in 1883 and 1887.

SAMUEL DAVID.—Samuel David of 61 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy individually and as a partner in the firm of J. David & Son, with liabilities of $30,740 and no assets. They were formerly wholesale dealers in clothing at 24 West Fourth Street, and failed in October, 1895. Joseph David resides in New Bedford, Mass.

F. TENNYSON NEELY.—F. Tennyson Neely, book publisher at 114 Fifth Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Saturday, obtained a restraining order from Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday against various creditors who had begun legal proceedings in the State courts and were about to enter judgment, and also against the creditors who had issued replevin writs. The creditors particularly mentioned are the John Polhemus Printing Company, the Martine Cantine Company, the Syndicate Publishing Company, the H. B. Claflin Company, William P. Sargent, Charles H. Stevenson, the Market and Fulton National Bank, the New York and Pennsylvania Company, the Cliff Publishing Company, and the Wilkinson Company. The creditors are stayed for one year, or unless sooner discharged. The Sheriff is also enjoined from interfering in any manner with the property under any writ of replevin, except to preserve the same until further order herein.

Receiver for a Loan Association.

Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court has appointed Eugene L. Lockwood temporary receiver of the Riverside Building and Loan Association of 950 Amsterdam Avenue on the application of Marshall W. Scriven, W. W. Bridgeman, and five other Directors, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the association. It was organized in 1888, but for a year has done very little business, and the membership was reduced to eleven shareholders. The assets are $2,583 and liabilities $3,050, nearly all of which is to shareholders.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Max J.—C. G. F. Wahle and another 63
ANDERSON, George H.—Thomas C. McManus and another 117
BLOOM, Joseph—Louis Fink, costs 23
BREEN, Abigail—B. Kleinschmidt 24
BATE, Edmund J.—D. L. Pecora 156
BACH, Gustav—New Amsterdam Gas Co. 93
BREINER, John—New Amsterdam Gas Company 131
BAUMAN, or Schramm, Joanna—M. Bloch 120
BROWN, William H.—Marie Goss 201
CONWAY, Mary—H. C. F. Koch and another 68
DONNELLY, Kate and Charles F.—Anna T. Kelly 410
DAILEY, Daniel A.—W. H. Bowne 107
ELIKOFSKEY, Nathan and Louis Kurlanzich—Leo Ratner 519
ESCHENBACH, Herman—James Hynes.. 79
FEINBERG, Jacob—W. Schlussel 73
GROFF, Joseph C.—E. O. Fisk & Co..... 161
GOODMAN, Max—M. D. Lederman..... 94
GLUCK, Rosa—Nellie B. Jacobs, executrix 29
GLEASON, Lafayette B.—H. L. Sandford and another 359
HUGHES, Bernard J.—N. Ullman and others 563
HILLEBERT, James E.—J. Drew..... 90
KAUFMAN, Henry—J. Berkowitz..... 107
KENNEDY, Thomas J.—New Amsterdam Gas Company 136
LAWRENCE, J. Herbert—The Church of the United Brethren..... 119
LERMAN, Edward—C. A. Donnelly..... 30
LEVY, Annie—E. B. Bruce..... 114
LARKINS, John—Henry C. Elbs, costs... 68
LINDEMANN, Max—N. Ullman and others 358
LEWIS, Abraham—Julius Solomon..... 1,121
MULLER, Henry, Sr., and Julius and Henry Muller, Jr.—The New England Brownstone Company 540
McCANN, Frank B.—D. Stevenson Brewing Company 925
McGURN, Edward L.—W. Ziegler..... 1,566
McCORMICK, William—George Ehret..... 257
NUESSENBLATT, George—The Brush Electric Light Company 43
PEARSALL, Denton—W. B. Fasig and another 1,043
PASSEDOIT, Alice—Mabel Clarke..... 780
PERLMAN, Charles—Nellie B. Jacobs, executrix 108
RAFFEL, Tobias E.—R. Jandorf..... 196
RONNE, George W.—E. H. Cushman..... 573
ROCKWELL, Samuel—German Exchange Bank 234
RILEY, Mathew—Burlington Venetian Blind Company 75
STROBEL, Casper—L. Geauron..... 195
SCHEIDEL, Simon—Charles Lindner..... 311
SCHMIDT, Anna K.—C. G. F. Wahle and another 62
SOLLFREY, Isaac—William Cohn and another 284
SKELLY, Horace C.—D. M. Williams & Co. 140
SCHAEFER, Charles J.—C. P. Hilderbrand 71
SCRINGER, Philip G.—J. Sonchleimer... 137
THE MAYOR, &c.—MacKnight Flintic Stone Company 11,493
THE MAYOR, &c.—George T. Sinclair.... 397
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. W. Strasser 249
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Lewis Steinhardt 177
THE INVESTMENT CORPORATION—G. De Mets 4,618
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMpany—Jacob Ebersold 527
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMpany—Simon Friedman 407
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—George P. Flack 621
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. P. McLoughlin 444
TAYLOR, Geoffrey—C. Thorley..... 52
TENNEY, Henry J.—New Amsterdam Gas Company 37
TRAHAM, Noe—S. Bonis 311
VANCE, Arthur T.—C. A. Brown..... 61
VAUGHAN, William W.—H. P. Robinson. 1,238
VERNAM, Florence G.—M. H. Collins.... 1,137
VIRGIL, Anna M.—H. Newmark, costs.. 108
WILES, Martin H. and Minnie A.—I. Levy and another 163
WOOLLETT, Mary A.—Bank for Savings, costs 71
WINNIE, Howard C.—Wilmot & Hobbs Manufacturing Company 89
WHITE, Thomas R., Charles W. Andress, and Charles R. Mitchell—John T. Williams 287
WRIGHT, William H.—R. Weisel and others, costs 223
ZIENKEN, William—G. W. Olivit and others 129

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Supreme Court of the United States. Justice Harlan announced the following orders of the court:

303 of 1898—Charles E. Pope, receiver, &c., appellant, vs. the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company.—Petition for rehearing denied.

337—The United States, appellant, vs. the Choctaw Nation et al.; 338—The Wichita Indians et al., appellants, vs. the Choctaw Nation et al., and 339—The Choctaw Nation et al., appellants, vs. the United States et al.—Motion for an order allowing the transcript of record in these cases to be temporarily returned to the Court of Claims denied, but leave granted to the United States to produce at the argument or put in print the original maps or any copies thereof referred to in the motion of the Solicitor General.

98—Annie R. Kean, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward Roby et al.—Motion to require defendants in error to advance the cost of printing the parts of the transcript of record designated by them denied, and motion to continue cause until the next term denied.

393—Henry Bollu, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Nebraska.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Dec. 4 after the case already set down for that day.

402—William Boyle, plaintiff in error, vs. Bartlett Sinclair.—Motion to advance denied.

153—Willis Thorp, plaintiff in error, vs. S. A. Bonnifield et al.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

167—The Board of Supervisors of Presque Isle County, plaintiff in error, vs. William J. Ashley. —Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

270—The Appleton Water Works Company et al., petitioners, vs. the Central Trust Company of New York.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

297—L. J. Bruyas, as marshal, &c., petitioner, vs. Louis Bernheimer.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit granted.

410—Clarence W. Hobbs et al., petitioners, vs. F. H. Buch.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit granted.

402—James Holly, petitioner, vs. the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

375—James S. Angus, et al., petitioners, vs. William Irvine.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

421—The Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company of Louisville, petitioner, vs. Lawrence County, Tennessee.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, denied.

423—Henry Minch, petitioner, vs. the Steam Tug Victoria, &c., and

424—Frederick Zorn, et al., petitioners, vs. the Steam Tug Victoria, &c., and

425—Patrick Hines, petitioner, vs. the Steam Tug Victoria, &c.—Petition for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, denied.

244—The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Wirt Adams, State Revenue Agent.—Motion to advance denied.

225—Shirley T. High et al., appellants, vs. F. E. Coyne, as collector, &c.—Reassigned for Dec. 4, after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Boyd for appellee.

408—The United States, appellant, vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company et al.—Advanced for argument, with No. 121, as one case, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Boyd for the appellant.

430—The Huguley Manufacturing Company et al., petitioners, vs. the Galeton Cotton Mills et al. —Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, submitted by E. H. Farrar, B. F. Jonas, E. B. Kruttschnitt, and John M. Chilton for the petitioners.

431—James H. Bacon, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by George Sutherland, J. R. Custer, and Lester O. Goddard for the petitioner, with leave to Assistant Attorney General Boyd to file brief for the respondent within three days.

426—Emma S. Fayerweather et al., petitioners, vs. the Trustees of Amherst College et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by William Blaikie and Roger M. Sherman for the petitioners and by C. N. Bovee, Jr., James L. Bishop, and John E. Parsons for the respondents.

413—The Knights Templars' and Masons' Life Indemnity Company, petitioner, vs. Carrie E. Converse.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Submitted by A. B. Browne in behalf of Charles H. Aldrich for the petitioner and by John S. Cooper for the respondent.

290—James K. Brown, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of New Jersey.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis submitted by Mr. A. B. Browne in behalf of counsel.

331—The Singer Manufacturing Company, petitioner, vs. Herman Cramer.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by C. K. Affield, C. C. Linthicum, and M. A. Wheaton for the petitioner and by John H. Miller for the respondent.

414—Lizzie Stearns Bleeker et al., petitioners, vs. the steamship Kensington, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Roger Foster for the petitioners and by Henry G. Ward for the respondent.

407—Frank R. Chandler, trustee and executor, &c., et al., petitioners, vs. Josephine Pomeroy et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by William A. McKenney in behalf of C. C. Bonney for the petitioners and by John G. Johnson and George Baldwin Newell for the respondents.

403—Eliza W. Patrick, petitioner, vs. Frank L. Underwood.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by R. W. Breckenridge and Charles J. Greene for the petitioners and by C. H. Toll and D. V. Burns for the respondent.

73—The United States, petitioner, vs. E. A. Morrison & Son, and

74—The United States, petitioner, vs. H. Wolff & Co.—Passed subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the petitioner.

Original—The State of Louisiana, complainant, vs. the State of Texas et al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint argued by E. H. Farrar for the complainant and by T. S. Smith and R. H. Ward for the defendants.

6, Original—The State of Louisiana, complainant, vs. the State of Texas et al.—Ordered that leave be granted to file bill of complaint, that subpoenas issue returnable forthwith, that the defendant be granted leave to file such pleadings as they may be advised to raise the question of jurisdiction of this court; that complainant be allowed to file such pleadings at issue, and that the cause be submitted on said question of jurisdiction on the printed briefs heretofore submitted, oral arguments of counsel and such additional briefs of counsel as may be submitted.

59—The United States, appellant, vs. John R. Gleason, et al.—Argument commenced by George Hines Gorman for the appellant and continued by H. Hawley for the appellees.

Call for Tuesday: 59, 61, 62, (and 63, 64, and 66,) 65, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, and 75.

Calendars for Tuesday, Oct. 24.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Motions.

In re Judson.
2—Bird vs. U. S.
3—In re Meyer et al.
4—Dexter vs. Kellas.
5—Haworth vs. Stark.
6—Reiss vs. Texas & Pacific Railway.
7—Texas & Pacific Ry. vs. Callendar.
8—In re Bourne, Fuller Co
9—Barrermann vs. Sanford.
Jury calendar called at 2 P. M.
15—Hoey vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
66—Theobold vs. A. & S. Henry Co.
73—Gazzam vs. Simpson.
87—Braun vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
89—Fitzpatrick vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

1—Du Bois vs. Mayor, &c.
27—Kursheedt Mfg. Co. vs. Naday.
28—Same vs. Adler.
54—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Mischke.
55—Same vs. Int. Unhairing Co.
63—Same vs. Am. Unhairing Machine Co.
14—Chancellors vs. Wilmore-Andrews Pub. Co.
24—Petich vs. Gillespie.
33—Gillespie vs. Petich.
37—Montgomery vs. Perkins.
38—Same vs. McDermott.
40—Same vs. Perkins.
41—Same vs. McDermott.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Motions in bankruptcy.

Herman J. Dietz, Silverman & Schorr, Charles Wager, Tobias Kerveler, John D. Scott, Israel M. Goodman, Storm & Steenberg, Samuel Schlesinger, Raymond W. Kenney, Howard Lockwood & Co. James S. Ritt, Samuel Weles, Patrick Duffy, George D. Ferguson, Manhattan SS. Co.
In admiralty at 11 A. M.
180—Barney D. B. Co. vs. Ferryboat Clinton, &c.
184—Jameson vs. Ferryboat Chicago.
187—Grimes vs. Tug Robert Burnett.
188—Burlee D. D. Co. vs. Tug F. W. Roebling.
189—Same vs. Tug James Smith, Jr.
176—Tucker vs. Gallagher.
147—Cox vs. Crowe.
170—Sheehy vs. SS. Barden Tower.
11—Am. Export Coal Co. vs. Tweedie.
202—Same vs. SS. Marie.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 100, 144, 145, 146, 124, 148, 149, 151.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts—Freedman, P. J.; MacLean and Leventritt, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeals from Judgments of City Court.

2—Mahoney vs. O'Neil.
5—Ferer vs. Moquin-Offerman & Heissenbuttel Coal Co.
8—Sonn vs. Weissman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Potter vs. Wilbur.
2—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Darragh.
8—Matter of Walton Av.
4—Matter of Sarrs.
5—Triest vs. Browly.
6—Girard Life Ins. Co. vs. Pope.
7—David Mayer Brew. Co. vs. Schring.
8—City of New York vs. Cinniglio.
9—Fells vs. Fox.
10—Gallagher vs. Baird.
11—Liebertreu vs. Liebetreu.
12—Elsenstein vs. Freedman.
13—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
14—Schneider vs. Cane.
15—Albett vs. Dorsey.
16—King vs. Mitchell.
17—Matter of Farmer.
18—Dunham vs. 3d Av. R. R.
19—Morse vs. Morse.
20—Kinkelin vs. Stretz.
21—Matter of Kay.
22—Matter of Brodie.
23—Matter of Brodie.
24—Matter of Bauman.
25—Schuchman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
26—Pike vs. Pike.
27—Brigham vs. Zaiss.
28—Bates vs. Elker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Public Place at E. 161st St.
2—Pollock vs. Kellogg. Preferred Cause.
3524—Franklin vs. Demurrer.
1131—Gleason vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial Law and Fact.

3255—Fitzgerald vs. Dempsey.
93—George F. Blake Co. vs. White.
94—Tantilli vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
102—Gale vs. Chase Nat. Bank.
110—Lent vs. Billings, King & Co.
112—Cassidy vs. Met. St. Railway.
114—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
124—Sights vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
126—Stewart vs. Town Topics.
133—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
134—Williams vs. Leland.
136—Whelan vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
140—Slaughter vs. La Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques.
2907—Caputo vs. Caputo
3428—Rafferty vs. Schneider.
3495—Benedict vs. Daus.
3770—Wagner vs. Sullivan.
3847—Smith vs. Miner.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4006.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, O'Reilly, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Thomas McGrath.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

11156—Nelson vs. Sackaraisen.
10868—Mann vs. Moore.
11067—Bronk vs. Boggs.
10772—Valentine vs. Roedelsperger.
10805—Same vs. same.
10928—City Trust Safe Deposit & Surety Co. vs. Turner.
10391—Clapp vs. International Co.
11017—Donnelly vs. Dischberg.
11074—Smyth vs. Mapes, Reeves Con. Co.
11279—Stevens vs. Foard
10483—Vietor vs. Fashion Mfg. Co.
10125—O'Connor vs. Mayor, &c.
10139—Tangney vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9283—Slattery vs. Morning Journal Assn.
7984—Kelly vs. Dodge.
9957—Tyrell vs. Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV. for trial.

4457—Hentz vs. Havemeyer.
1534—Cahn vs. Cahn.
2534—Allen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3578—Ross vs. Dininny.
5094—Borro vs. Kearney.
1178—Baker, Fulton Contracting Co. vs. Scribner.
4412—Fox vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
3821—Chanel vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
2472—Cassidy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5139—Burlando vs. Mayor, &c.
5413—Noonan vs. Obermeyer & Liebman.
5415—Mayor, &c., vs. Marvick.
5422—Schnepp vs. Sullivan.
1947—Lipsohn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. and Brehmer.
2061—Ryan vs. same.
5588—Andrews vs. Dawson.
5619—Peterson vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
5709—Tobin vs. Turl.
4030—Sutherland vs. Harris.
5762—Hoffman House vs. McNutt.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 6801.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V., VI., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

3652—Mandel vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9854—Dechert vs. Municipal Elec. Light Co.
5098—Weiss vs. B'klyn, Queens Co., &c., R. R. Co.
5099—Iris vs. Heller.
5156—Neilson vs. Hague.
5172—Lennon vs. Thorn.
5112—Borland vs. McIntyre.
3656—Hoffman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5309—Paul vs. Vail.
5321—Brewer vs. Hawes.
3343—Remsher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10313—Sellers vs. Dempsey.
5263—Nelson vs. Kemp.
4180—Cahill vs. Wilson.
1668—Albrecht vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
2809—Ward vs. McCormick.
4099—Thompson vs. Standard Nat. Bank.
5063—Kunzelberg vs. Gross.
1193—Preschel vs. Miner
5131—O'Donnell vs. International Nav. Co.
3712—Moran vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5349—Thompson vs. Shelley.
5355—Schulte vs. Bernheimer.
5367—Nelson Hurd Co. vs. Kelly Mining Co.
5376—Cong. 3d Order of St. Francis vs. Mooney.
5391—Am. Exch. Nat. Bank vs. Buck.
5411—Grasman vs. Martin.
3722½—Beiderman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
3742—Kloppman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Joseph Plummer.
2—Morris White.
3—Mary N. Pettit.
4—William H. Arnott.
5—Samuel H. Bernheimer.
6—Margaret Malone.
7—Charles Upton.
8—Kathi Loeb.
9—Henri E. Mendes.
10—Eugene Mendes.
11—Mary McArthur.
12—Robert J. McGovern.
13—Mary A. Myers.
14—Peter Caln.
15—Joseph W. Hamburger.
16—Henry Hilton.
17—Maria R. Bartow.
18—Schuyler Valentine.
19—Patrick Mallon.
20—Christian M. Hoefler
21—Norman R. Burchard
22—John P. Brady.
23—Morris Goodman.
24—Meyer H. Bernheimer.
25—Joseph C. Rosenbaum.
26—Frances E. Archer.
27—Henrietta B. Muldenkirch.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1484—Frances Mary Woodward.
1495—Daniel Devanny.
1496—Mabel Westerman.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1400—Dreeben vs. Rankin.
1522—Faas vs. Gordon.
1120—Johnson vs. Fernschild.
1305—Sweeney vs. Union Ry.
1051—Kelly vs. Wilch.
3238—Fannelli vs. Piercy.
1164—Crockett vs. Dempsey.
1172—Eureka Stable Co. vs. Met. St. Ry.
1466—Morgan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1510—Greenberg vs. Platt.
1232—Leow vs. Con. Gas Co.
1234—Curtis vs. Newell.
2850—Kalish vs. Higgins.
1499—Potter vs. Bradley.
1293—Chrystal vs. Met. St. Ry.
1294—Cupid vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
1313—Gunion vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
1405—Saal vs. Commercial Cable Bldg. Co.
1416—Garrity vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1501—Abramowitz vs. Met. St. Ry.
1506—Moschowitz Bros. vs. Clark.
1514—Solowinsky vs. Levin.
1521—Pitney vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3311—Carhart vs. Robinson.
1451—Latham vs. Hilton.
3312—Weiss vs. Spitz.
818—Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co. vs. Sanders
1115—Costello vs. O'Neill.
1312—June vs. Tamany.
1343—Rosenbaum vs. Butterick Pub. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

846—Patterson vs. Krueger.
1194—Puscio vs. Filococo.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1528—Gardner B. & M. Co. vs. Brett Litho. Co.
1323—Klingman vs. Stilgebauer.
1370—Am. Surety Co. vs. Loew.
1427—Hibbard vs. McMonegal.
1529—Beach vs. Meyer.
1573—Loewers Steamboat Co. vs. Foster.
1579—Rosenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1587—Klar vs. Broadway Theatre Co.
1589—Kelly vs. Met. St. Ry.
1709—Marks vs. Rerzig.
1710—Beattie vs. Falkenberg.
1711—Lukin vs. Union Ry.
1712—Russet vs. Waldwan.
1714—Bartley vs. Martin.
1715—Cowen vs. Levy.
1716—A. D. Farmer & Son T. F. Co. vs.
1720—East River Mill and Lumber Co. vs. Scharsmith.
1721—Ruppert vs. Kempler.
1722—Middleton & Brainerd Co. vs. Moore.
1723—Froeher vs. Hancox.
1724—Reading Hardware Co. vs. Breen.
1725—Loughlin vs. Met. St. Ry.
1726—Gallauner vs. Hoffman.
1727—Pettus vs. Davis.
1728—Komagmodi vs. Ravell.
1730—Blumberg vs. Eisner.
1731—Brumberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.

CITY COURT—Trial

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CENTRAL VERMONT SYSTEM

Reorganization.

Notice is hereby given that on and after **October 20, 1899**, the AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, of Boston, will be prepared to deliver the new securities under the Plan of Reorganization of the CENTRAL VERMONT SYSTEM.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by the AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY for securities deposited with it, subject to the Plan of Reorganization, when surrendering their Certificates of Deposit must furnish names and addresses in full for registration of shares.

AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY,
By N. W. Jordan, Actuary.
Boston, October 17, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Southwestern Railway Company's First Mortgage 30 Year 7% Bonds, Due November First, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the PRINCIPAL of the CHICAGO & SOUTHWESTERN FIRST MORTGAGE 30 YEAR 7% BONDS, MATURING NOVEMBER FIRST, 1899, will be paid on said date, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street. The INTEREST ACCRUED on said date will be paid at the office of THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, 13 William Street, New York City.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y Co.
By W. G. PURDY, President.

DID YOU BUY "MANGROVE"

At the Opening Monday?
If so, you are ahead, and our advice is

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Call before the opening to-day and we will tell you at what price to

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—The following receipts issued by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for debenture bonds of the "U. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Co." have been lost or stolen:
Receipt No. 1648—$400, for debenture No. 2859 series 21. Receipt No. 608—$1,000, for debenture No. 3226 series 23. Receipt No. 1030—$600, for debenture No. 5850 series 40. Receipt No. 1507—$500, for debenture No. 6504 series 49. Receipt No. 609—$1,000, for debenture No. 3227 series 23.
New receipts will be issued in lieu of such lost or stolen receipts unless, on or before the 5th day of December, 1899, cause be shown why such new receipts should not issue.
A. J. HAGEMAN, individually and as Administrator of Harriette C. Hageman.

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than **80** per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

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ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN. FRANK JAY GOULD.

NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.
This Exchange will open for business in RAILROAD STOCKS and WHEAT ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25th. The basis of Membership is ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
Applications must be made to the undersigned at the Exchange Room, 35 and 40 New Street.
C. L. PARKER, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$2,877,107.32
OF
3½% CorporateStock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Thursday, the 26th Day of October, 1899,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,849,107.32	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR REPLENISHING THE FUND FOR STREET AND PARK OPENINGS. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
458,000.00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE REDEMPTION OF ASSESSMENT BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PARK AVENUE, ABOVE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
570,000.00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE AWARD MADE FOR THE FRANCHISES AND PLANT, ETC., OF THE LONG ISLAND WATER SUPPLY COMPANY. Principal payable November 1, 1918.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD.
Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
OCTOBER 14TH, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of James L. Wells, Trustee in Bankruptcy for Hoadley & Co.)
600 Preference shs. Tropical Trading & Transport Co., Ltd., (in one lot), £10 each.
7,000 ordinary shs. Tropical Trading & Transport Co., Ltd., (in one lot), £10 each.

(By order of Executors.)
100 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
240 shs. B'klyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
219 shs. Phoenix Silk Mfg. Co. of N. J. pref'd.
30 shs. Schermerhorn Bank of B'klyn.
30 shs. 14th Street Bank.
10 shs. Danbury Farmers and Man'f'g Co.
5 shs. Westchester County Show Association.
7 shs. Monmouth County Show Association.
3 shs. Lake Hopatcong Club.
22½ shs. Edison Ore & Milling Co.
300 shs. Seaver Process Lasting Co.
90 shs. Forest Lake Cemetery.
1 Membership Ste. Marguerite Salmon Club.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$2,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d mtge. 5 p. c. bds., regtd., 1941.
$2,000 Mich. Central R. R. 5 p. c. bds. regst., 1902.
$1,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st mtge. 7 p. c. bd. regt., 1914.
$2,000 Canada Southern Ry. Co. 1st mtge. 5 p. c. bds., 1908.
$1,000 Milwaukee City R. R. 1st mtge. 5 p. c. bd., 1908.
13 shs. International Ocean Telegraph Co.
7 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
37 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
(By order of Brooklyn Trust Co., Executor.)
$1,400 State of Florida 6 p. c. bonds, 1903.
(By order of Administrator.)
35 shs. 9th National Bank.
1 sh. Hamilton Bank.
10 shs. John B. Stetson Co. 8 p. c. pref'd.
10 shs. John B. Stetson Co. common.
30 shs. 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
10 shs. 9th Avenue R. R. Co.
72 shs. 2d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
20 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
25 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
30 shs. N. Y. & Texas Land Co.
95 shs. Texas Land Syndicate.
150 shs. Consol'd Electric Storage Co.
1,000 shs. Helena & Livingston Smelting & Reff'n Co., composed of its Ctfs., (F. L. & Trust Co. receipts.)
$10,003.37 Virginia Deferred Ctfs., (F. L. & Trust Co. receipts.)
$6,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Gen'l Consld. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Ctf. of Dep.)
$30,000 State of North Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., 1899, Oct., 1870, Coups.
48 shs. Natl. City Bank, (B'klyn.)
10 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.
24 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
45 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$10,000 Newark City, N. J., 4 p. c. Registd. Water Bond, October, 1914.
$10,000 Essex Passenger Ry. Co. 6 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds., Regtd., 1905.
$5,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry. Co. 6 p. c. Consld. Mtge., Regstd. Bds., 1930.
$5,000 Northern Pacific Ry. Co. 4 p. c. Prior Lien Ry. & Land Grant Bds., 1997.
$30,000 Laredo Water Co., Texas, 1st Mtge. 8 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$4,000 Laredo Water Co., Texas, 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
5 shs. 4th National Bank.
10 shs. Bank of New Amsterdam.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
19 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. United States Manuf'g Co., 8 p. c. Pfd.
$12,000 Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Ctf. of Dep.)
60 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery Co.
10 shs. Somerton Hills Cemetery of Phila.
30 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$10,000 City of Buffalo 7 p. c. Bds., 1915.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Elberon Hotel & Cottage Co. 6 p. c. Pfd.
20 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery Co.
50 shs. N. Y. Security and Trust Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
11 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co.
14 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
$12,000 Ft. Wayne (Ind.) Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
30 shs. Ft. Wayne (Ind.) Gas Co.
$10,000 Logansport and Wabash Valley Gas Co. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
30 shs. Logansport and Wabash Valley Gas Co.
30 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
$8,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha Ry. Co. Cons. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$8,000 North Wisconsin Ry. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$5,000 Nassau Elec. R. R. Cons. 4 p. c. Bds., 1951.
$6,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Water Bds., 1902.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
50 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
100 shs. Railway Automatic Sales Co. common.
100 shs. H. D. McCullach Co., Ltd.
70 shs. Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co.
$20,000 Washington Traction & Elec. Co. 4½ p. c. Ctfs., 1949.
200 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
5 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
30 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$38,000 St. Lawrence Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
15 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$4,000 Bond & Mtge. of David Quigley & Charles Walker 6 p. c. interest, dated June 30th, 1898, payable on or before July 1, 1899, 2d Mtge. on property S. E. corner 165th St. & Brook Av., (Hypd.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, October 24, 1899, at 12:30 P. M.
at the N. Y. Real-Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shares American Food Co., $50 each, (incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey.)
100 shares Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Development Co. of Yukon, $10 each, (full paid and unassessable,) (hypothecated.)
$10,000 State of Alabama 5 p. c. Bonds, due 1906, Class "A."
15 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each.
$19,000 Railroad Equipment Co. Bonds, Series "B" 74, due Dec. 1, 1902. June 1, 1899, and all subsequent coupons attached (hypothecated.)
$35,000 Railroad Equipment Co. Bonds, Series "B" 75, due Nov. 1, 1902. Nov. 1, 1899, and all subsequent coupons attached (hypothecated.)
$9,000 Railroad Equipment Co. Bonds, Series "B" 82, due Feb. 1, 1906. Feb. 1, 1900, and all subsequent coupons attached (hypothecated.)
$4,000 Railroad Equipment Co. Bonds, Series "D" 4, due Oct. 1, 1900. Jan. 1, 1899, and all subsequent coupons attached, (hypothecated.)
Certificate of Deposit of N. Y. Security & Trust Co. for $4,000 Railroad Equipment Co. Bonds, Series A—99 a. Coupons due June 1, 1899, and all subsequent coupons attached (hypothecated.)
Certificate of Deposit of N. Y. Security & Trust Co. for $1,000 Railroad Equipment Co. Bond, Series A—99. Coupon due June 1, 1899, and all subsequent coupons attached (hypothecated.)
Certificate of Deposit of State Trust Co. for $2,000 Iron Car Equipment Car Trust Bonds. Series B 192 (hypothecated.)
441 shares Central Car Trust Co., $100 each (hypothecated.)
70 shares Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway preferred stock, $100 each (hypothecated.)
400 shares Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway common stock, $100 each (hypothecated.)
Receipt of Dent, Palmer & Co., dated Aug. 9, 1899, for 36 second mortgage 6 p. c. Gold Non-cumulative Income Bonds of the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul R. R. Co. of Illinois (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
EASTERN DIVISION
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,
DATED MAY 15TH, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the Mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1900, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

48	861	1537	1998	2442	3055	3512
59	872	1604	2005	2500	3087	3529
102	910	1618	2044	2570	3106	3593
135	972	1648	2104	2637	3114	3605
149	1035	1649	2132	2675	3135	3616
153	1194	1688	2148	2750	3273	3620
188	1242	1718	2154	2759	3276	3723
231	1290	1743	2173	2850	3305	3779
376	1439	1785	2182	2858	3306	3874
403	1441	1797	2207	2866	3322	3919
576	1446	1822	2216	2886	3364	3981
599	1457	1851	2225	2921	3369	3992
640	1475	1924	2242	2944	3423	4036
662	1491	1962	2363	2946	3476	4078
702	1536	1972	2365	2985	3498	4129

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. E. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 2d, 1899.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company,
New York, October 16, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may pertain to the affairs of this company, will be held at the company's office, No. 66 Wall Street, New York City, at 2 P. M. on MONDAY, November 20, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on Tuesday, October 31, until 10 A. M. on Tuesday, November 21st next.
J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE STORAGE POWER CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the **Storage Power Co.** will be held at the office of said Company, Room 8, on the 8th Floor of the Mills Building, on Tuesday, October 31, 1899, for the purpose of electing two Inspectors of Election and a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. Polls will be open from 10:30 A. M. to 11:30 A. M.
HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Secretary.
New York, October 13th, 1899.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Nov. 2, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD. Secretary.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10, 1899.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1899. Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Co.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Pullman's Palace Car Company. Dividend No. 131.

A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from the net earnings has been declared payable November 15th to stockholders of record at close of business Nov. 1st, 1899. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books will close November 1st and reopen November 16, 1899.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, October 20, 1899.

Offices Southern Pacific Company,
23 BROAD STREET, (MILLS BUILDING.)

Coupons due November 1, 1899, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office: Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio Railroad Co. (Western Division,) first mortgage 5s.
Southern Pacific of Cal. first consol. 5s.
Gila Valley, Globe and Northern 5s.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Germania Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Oct. 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) free of tax, payable on and after November 1st next. Transfer books will remain closed until November 1st, prox.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The Hormignero Central Co. of Cuba.
New York office, No. 69 Wall Street.—The coupon No. 18, due on November 1, on the First Mortgage 8 per cent. gold bonds of this company, will be paid on presentation at this office.
LORENZO M. GILLET, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has ceded his interest in the clock manufacturing business, 97 Spring Street, New York, to Sarah and Rosa Zimmerman. SAMUEL BRAFF.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The annual meeting and election of officers of the American Institute of Marine Underwriters will be held to-morrow.

The recent loss on the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant at Kansas City has been settled for 6½ per cent. of the insured value.

Young E. Allison, late editor of The Insurance Herald of Louisville, Ky., which was recently purchased by Louis N. Geldert of this city, has issued an announcement that he will begin the publication of a weekly insurance journal next week to be called The Insurance Field.

At the adjourned meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday, the proposed amendment in regard to the payment of premiums was defeated and the suggested rule, providing that members who write risks in violation of the rules or rates shall cancel policies so issued, was laid on the table.

Chicago advices state that the Governing Committee of the Western Union (fire underwriters) has refused to grant the second application of agents in Kentucky and Tennessee to exempt those two States from the operation of the new graded commission plan. It is further reported that several prominent non-union companies will decide not to enter the union, if those union companies, which were known to be paying excess commissions when 15 per cent. was the limit, follow up this policy by paying graded commissions now without regard to separation.

The insurance on the property of Selchow & Righter, at 390 Broadway, which was badly damaged by fire early yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: On stock, Imperial, $4,500; Agricultural, $3,250; Caledonian, $2,500; Atlanta Home, $2,500; Traders' of New York, $2,500; Stuyvesant, $2,500; London Assurance, $1,500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $1,500; United Fire of Baltimore, $1,500; Newark, $1,500; Concordia, $1,500; Security, $1,500; German of Freeport, $1,500; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $1,500; Associated Manufacturers', $1,500; Delaware, $1,250; Rockford, $1,250; Traders' of Chicago, $1,000. On fixtures, Fire Association, $2,000. A. B. Phillips will adjust the loss. The stock of D. W. Shoyer & Co., the loss on which will be adjusted by Miller & Maltbie, was insured as follows: Caledonian, $3,000; New York Underwriters', $2,500; Hanover, $2,500; National, $2,000; Atlanta Home, $2,000; Aetna, $1,500.

Large Increase in Money Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The annual report of the money order system of the Post Office Department shows a total issue during the year amounting to $224,958,363, an increase of $20,364,492 over last year. The total earnings of the system, aggregating $1,591,638, show an increase of $395,004. On these orders a war revenue tax of $579,886 was collected. There were 4,396 new money order offices added, and 29,007,870 domestic and 968,501 international money orders issued. Orders drawn in Cuba and paid here aggregated $2,345,093, and vice versa $55,156. In Puerto Rico those drawn for payment here aggregated $409,185, and vice versa $13,173.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 23	689,907
To date this year	140,533,717
Corresponding date last year	54,951,988

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 23	$3,915,500
To date this year	$725,568,870
Corresponding date last year	$661,700,450

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@8 per cent.; at three months, 4½@5 per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	2½	Manhattan Con	1⅝
Am. Ice pf	½	Met. St. Ry	2½
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Am. S. & Ref. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Nat. Biscuit	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅞	Nat. Lead	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1¼	N. J. Central	⅝
Am. Tobacco	2¼	N. Y. Central	1¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	
B'klyn Rapid Transit	2¼	pf.	8
B'klyn Union Gas	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	
Bruns. City	1½	pf.	5⅜
Chi., B. & Quincy	1⅞	Norf. & West.	½
C. & G. W. pf., A.	½	Norf. & West. pf.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Pacific Coast	1
Chi., R. I. & Pa.	1⅜	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	1½
Col. C. & I. D. pf.	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Cont. Tobacco	1⅞	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅞
Del. & Hud.	1⅛	P., C., C. & St. L.	2⅜
Den. M. & Ft. D.	1½	Pressed S. Car pf.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1⅜
Federal Steel	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Federal Steel pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
General Electric	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅛
Glucose Sugar	½	Third Avenue	9
H. B. Claflin	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Hocking Valley	1¼	Union Pac. pf.	½
Hocking Valley pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather	3⅝
Int. Paper	1	U. S. Leather pf.	3½
Int. Silver	1⅞	U. S. Rubber	1⅜
Kanawha & Mich.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Louis. & Nash. pf.	1¼	Wis. Central	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting	1	Laclede Gas	5⅞
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pullman Car	1½
Col. Mid. pf.	1¼		
Glucose Sugar pf.	3		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	1	6s, t. r.	1
Green Bay, Deb. B.	1⅞	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2
P., D. & E., Ev. Div.		Stand. R. & T. inc.	2½

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M. l. g.	3⅜	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Mob. & Ohio gen.	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Growing recognition of a better security market situation showed yesterday in Stock Exchange transactions well on toward 700,000 shares—almost double what have been recent average daily totals. With this increased activity increased strength showed. In a very large majority the changes of the day showed advances, many of them substantial. Quotations for two or three industrials suffered somewhat, but even the industrial list as a rule was exceedingly strong, while in practically every standard railway stock on the list improvement appeared.

The Vanderbilt shares, the Granger stocks, the Eastern trunk lines, securities of superior character—held chief prominence, were chiefly active, advanced most. Healthfulness was in every way manifest.

Manipulation against values continued. Traders, experienced, adroit, and courageous, rammed and jammed away at quotations all day long, increasing the short interest in various parts of the market; but, though still able to make much noise, there is little effectiveness in their depressionist campaigning. The public declines to be scared into the notion that prosperity is hurting the country: people who have securities decline to be frightened into liquidation.

Business news continues uniformly inspiriting. It is not merely fairly encouraging in its character, it gives warrant for enthusiasm. From every quarter of the country one set of facts goes on record, from every business interest, industrial and commercial alike; and this one set of facts of record emphasizes day after day, week after week, month after month, the disclosure that prosperity is not only real, but that steadily it grows and grows and grows.

Better illustration of what is coming to pass in the American business world cannot be given than that which shows in a quarterly statement issued after business hours yesterday by the New York

eleven at a special meeting of the stockholders called for Nov. 20.

Increase of $579,209 in Northwest's gross earnings for September, making an increase of $2,478,682 since June 1.

According to Chicago advices the prospects are that there will be a speedy settlement of the passenger rate troubles between Chicago and St. Paul.

Increase in the capital stock of the Phenix Iron Company from $800,000 to $1,500,000.

Statement from Chicago that it is now practically certain that the International Packing Company will not pay the interest on its debenture bonds due in November.

SALES OF ASTOR STOCKS DENIED.

The rumor that William Waldorf Astor had at private sale sold 30,000 shares of preferred Chicago and Northwestern Railway stock for about $6,000,000 was repeated yesterday. Added to it was a story that Mr. Astor had sold or was about to sell his holdings of securities of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. At the offices of the Northwestern, S. V. Howe, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the company, said that it appeared to him unnecessary to deny the rumor about Northwestern holdings beyond quoting this authoritative statement:

"Charles A. Peabody, Jr., the representative in this country of William Waldorf Astor, says that the story about Mr. Astor selling his American securities is absolutely without truth."

Mr. Peabody's firm, Peabody, Baker & Peabody, in authenticating this denial, declined to discuss the private affairs of their client, Mr. Astor.

The rumor about Mr. Astor's Lackawanna holdings was also denied on authority. Mr. Astor is still a member of the Board of Managers of the company. His holdings of its securities are not large—about 2,000 shares. The last quotation for this stock yesterday was 191.

The original story about Northwestern was put out to account for the strength of the sterling exchange market, which had been stiffened by the Central Pacific settlement.

THE MONEY MARKET SITUATION.

Only $18,458.75 was paid out yesterday at the local Sub-Treasury on account of anticipated interest without and with rebate. The payments subject to rebate—interest falling due between Nov. 1 and July 1, 1900—were $152.50 on registered bonds and $67.50 on coupon bonds, so that $18,238.75 was paid on account of the bond interest falling due next Wednesday week.

The money market was firm and steady yesterday. There was a fair demand for time money, and the rate was 5 to 6 per cent. for all dates. Call money rates were 6 per cent. the greater part of the day, with exceptions at 7 per cent. The last quotation was 5 per cent. No money was received on transfer account at the Sub-Treasury, but banks reported larger shipments than a week ago. To meet the requirements of the banks, $1,000,000 in gold coin was yesterday taken from the vaults of the Clearing House, and of this sum $350,000 was immediately taken out by several institutions.

The foreign exchange market was easy and reflected the successful operations of the Central Pacific settlement, which were effected without disturbance of moment to the money market. Cotton bills were scarce, but this was offset by a light demand for exchange. The demand rate at the close was $4.87 to $4.87¼.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was at 5@8 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5@5½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $118,000,138; balance, $9,462,431; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $748,363.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4@4⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4½@4⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¾@4.82¾; demand, $4.86⅜; cables, $4.87⅜. Commercial bills were $4.82¼@4.83¼.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs 5.21¾ and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—17c discount. Chicago—40c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off over $200; selling, par over $200. St. Louis—$1 discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par and 20c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—American securities opened better, and later advanced on the statement of the New York Associated Banks being more satisfactory than expected. The market closed strong, with moderate demand.

Consols for money, 104 1-16; for the account, 104¾; Canadian Pacific, 97¼; Erie, 13⅜; Erie first preferred, 38; Illinois Central, 118¾; Union Pacific preferred, 79; St. Paul, 129¼; New York Central, 142½; Pennsylvania, 68; Reading, 10⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 77½; Atchison, 21⅞; Louisville, 86¾; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 9⅝.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4@4⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 4½@4⅝ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £76,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 137.10; Madrid, 25.12; Lisbon, 41; Rome, 7.15.

Bar silver steady at 26⅝d per ounce. Spanish 4s closed at 60¾.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened strong, influenced by the advance in Kafirs. Afterward Rio Tintos, Spanish fours, and Kafirs reacted. Near the close Kafirs rallied sharply. International closed dull. Rio Tintos were weak, after much fluctuation, owing to the decline in the price of copper. Spanish railroads recovered sensibly on account of the more favorable rates of exchange. Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 37½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 27½c. for checks. Spanish fours closed at 61.85.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm, being influenced by the continued rise in Kafirs on the London market and the strength shown by other International securities were inactive. Mine and bank shares were in good demand and higher. Transvaal bonds were strong. Americans were supported, and Canadian Pacifics rose substantially. Exchange in London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 23.—A firm feeling prevailed on the Boerse to-day, the boom in the London market having induced good buying here. Prices, however, closed below the best figures of the day owing to realizations.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The following companies were incorporated today with the Secretary of State at Albany:

Hamilton Realty Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Robert M. Wilson, John Brown, William Pritchard, New York City.

The Mueller Building and Construction Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Mary, Julius A., Emil, Henry, Oscar, and Frank Mueller, New York City.

The Pullman Lumber Company, town of Webb, Herkimer County; capital, $12,000. Directors—Frederick Cleveland, Albany; Alexander McIntyre, James C. Pullman, Fulton Chain.

The Finnish-American Building Company of Brooklyn, capital $10,000. Directors—Mauritz Rosenquist, Andrew Arel, Felix B. Winter, John A. Wilson, Oscar Laitinen of Brooklyn.

The Rosedale Company of Rochester, to carry on an insurance business; capital, $30,000. Directors—Charles M. Shaw, Leon C. Allyn of Rochester; Clinton H. Furbish, Spencerport.

The Queensborough Improvement Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Josephine M. Griffith, William M. Griffith, Caleb T. Davies, George W. Sanborn, Utica; William J. Sippell, Boonville.

The Rossman Woven Wire Fence Company of Rossman's, Columbia County; capital, $200,000. Directors—Leonard J. Rossman, Edgar J. Rossman of Rossman's; Benjamin F. Haigh, Stockport Centre; Matthew Connor, Stuyvesant Falls; Ernest L. Camburn of Rossman's.

Rossman Knitting Company of Rossman's; capital, $65,000. Directors—Same as company above mentioned.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 23.—The Rotary Spring Company of Boston was incorporated here to-day. The company is authorized to manufacture, sell, and deal in spinning or knitting rings, and is capitalized at $100,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday was very quiet, few stocks showing any activity at all. The course of the market was somewhat irregular, but in most cases the day's net changes were not important. The rumors of the day were chiefly concerning the local gas situation, few other stocks than New Amsterdam Gas being affected by the reports heard during the day. One or two stocks that of late had been heavy were in demand yesterday resulting in substantial advances. There has been no definite change in the market situation for some time. It seems to be ready for a period of brisk trading accompanied by substantial gains, or rather it seems certain that any considerable increase in the amount of transactions would result in much improvement, but little can be looked for in a market as dull as is now the curb market.

NEW AMSTERDAM Gas common sold down to 29⅛ and closed with a net loss of 1 point at 29 bid. Rumor had it yesterday that some settlement of the gas war would be had very soon, but that the terms offered to the New Amsterdam Company would be much less satisfactory than those which the holders of the stock of that company have felt confident of receiving. No proof could be had of the reports having any foundation in fact, but it was heard in several quarters yesterday. So much does the situation seem to be in doubt that those interested in the result but who are not acquainted with inside facts, are reduced to guesswork—and this has already given life to any number of rumors in regard to the New Amsterdam Gas Company. There was nothing in yesterday's reports to make them appear more trustworthy than the earlier ones, but they were reflected by a loss in the stocks of the company most affected.

AMALGAMATED COPPER advanced over a point early in the day on a fairly large demand for the stock, but the advance was subsequently all lost. The copper stocks generally have not been favored of late, and they still remain quite sensitive to selling pressure. Amalgamated Copper was unfavorably affected during the afternoon by the decline in Anaconda and after having sold at 89¼ it dropped back to 88. The stock was offered near that figure at the close, 88 being bid which showed no net change from Saturday's closing bid.

MARKEEN COPPER, which was offered down last week, showed much improvement yesterday. The bid advanced 1 point over that of Saturday and no stock was offered within several points of the closing bid of 7½. Odd lots were in demand above this figure.

UNIVERSAL CAR BEARING.—More unfavorable comment was elicited yesterday from a number of the brokers by the trading in the stock of the Universal Car Bearing Company. It was stated that during the morning a trade was made in the stock at 84¼ at a time when the stock was offered at 80. The brokers who made the trade at 84¼ were supposed to be acting for insiders and other brokers having the stock for sale said that they could not get a bid on the stock. It was also noticed that those who bought the stock, as heretofore, took it on offers and did not bid for it. The whole course of the trading in this stock has made nearly all the brokers who trade in the market for outside securities very suspicious of this stock. Yesterday, after the sale referred to, made at 84¼, the stock was offered down to 76.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞
New Amsterdam	29	29¼
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98	99

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	43	44
American Agricul. Chem. pf	79	80
American Bicycle	16	18
American Bicycle pf	61	63
American Bicycle bonds	90	
American Woolen Goods pf	25	25½
American Writing Paper 5s	82	82½
Beet Sugar	90	92
Beet Sugar pf., ex div	31	33
Distilling Company of America	81	83
Distilling Company of America pf	13¼	13⅝
Electric Axle Light & Power	41¼	41⅝
Electric Boat	4½	5½
Electric Boat pf	20	23
Havana Commercial	38	44
Havana Commercial pf	25	27
International Pump	65	66
International Pump pf., ex div	20	20½
National Gramophone	71	73
National Salt	69	74
National Salt pf	45	46½
National Tube	75	77
National Tube pf	46	46⅝
Otis Elevator	98	99
Otis Elevator pf	30	33
Pittsburg Coal subs	91	93
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	102
Rubber Goods Mfg	98¼	99¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	27	30
Sloss-Sheffield subs	52½	53½
Sloss-Sheffield	135	140
Sloss-Sheffield pf	39½	41
Standard Oil of New Jersey	77	79
Union Steel & Chain	465	468
Union Steel & Chain pf	29	30
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	69	70
	⅜	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	88	88¼
American Air Power	45	50
American Cotton		50
Arizona Lead		10
Asphalt Company of America	17½	18½
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11
Chicago & Alton subs	109½	109⅝
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new.) w. i.	93	95
Electric Vehicle	77	81
Electric Vehicle pf		110
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment pd	1½	1¾
*Flemington Coal & Coke	28½	30
German Carriage		30
Illinois Transportation		30
*Markeen Copper	3¾	4½
Mexican 5s	7½	9½
New England Transportation	99	99¾
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	98
New York Transportation	102½	103
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	17	18
St. Louis subs	23	23½
St. Louis common, when issued	137	138
St. Louis preferred, when issued		31
St. Louis 4s, when issued	89¾	93
Tennessee Coal & Copper	94¾	95
Trust Company of America	16	17
*Union Copper	236	238
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke		30
Whipsaw Copper	30	30½
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.	12⅝	13½

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath, & West End 5s	240	242
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	102	104
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	103½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	111	112
Buffalo Street Railway con	113	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	83½
Con. Traction of N. J	64	66
Eighth Avenue Railroad	112	113
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	400	410
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 5s	94	96
New Orleans Traction, (new)	112½	113
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	27¼	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	96	97½
North Jersey Street Railway	185	190
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	35	37
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	93	93½
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p c. 1st	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	12	18
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	25	35
Union Railway stock	113	116
Union Traction, Providence	190	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	105	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	27½	29
	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	86
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102¾	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	105	
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	46	
Denver Gas 5s	47½	
Essex & Hudson Gas	89½	90½
Fort Wayne Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	50	55
Indianapolis Gas	73	77
Indianapolis Gas bonds	108	115
Lafayette Gas Co.	108	108
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	50	55
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	74	78
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	43	48
Mutual Gas of New York	64	68
Madison (Wis.) stock	269	300
New England Gas & Coke	81	83
New England Gas & Coke bonds	22	24
N. Y. E. R. Gas Co. 1st	76½	78½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	110	113
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	109	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	102½	103½
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	56	56
Ohio & Indiana	107	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	43	48
St. Joseph (Mo.)	64	68
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	43	46
St. Paul Gas stock	93	95
St. Paul Gas bonds	58	61
Standard Gas, New York	89	91
Standard Gas, New York pf	112	115
Standard Gas 1st	142	150
Syracuse Gas stock	116	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	15½	17½
Western Gas	85	90
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	107
	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	32	34
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94¼	94¾
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60½	62
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	42½	44¼
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Industrials.

American Ginning		23
American Type Founders'	54	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf		58
Cramps' Shipyard	75	81
General Chemical	55	
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	114	115
Standard Coupler	5	8
Trenton Potteries	35	40
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	25¾	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf	111	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	106	109
Worthington Pump pf		

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat bonds	3	5
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	18½	8
		21

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The money market is still showing a tendency to ease, and the best opinion has it that lower rates will come soon, or just as soon as the return of money from the West shall get started in good earnest. Demand continues fair and supply is abundant for the right people and on good collateral. At the Clearing House to-day all the loans between the banks were made at 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at 17c discount. On call, money ruled chiefly from 5½@6 per cent., though there were exceptional cases where 5 per cent. was quoted. Time money was offered more freely.

The stock market was given over largely to a few specialties. Outside these the trading was light, although an excellent undertone characterized the whole list all day. The buying of C., B. and Q. common up to 133⅜ and of a dozen shares of preferred at 65½ attracted attention. There was a big demand for Federal Steel. The buying of East Boston Land, on the favorable prospect for harbor improvements that will greatly enhance the value of the property, was another feature.

The copper shares, while as a class fairly well supported, failed to reflect the general market. Early advances for the favorites were made, but the most of these gains were lost late in the day. Arcadian sold up to 41 and then reacted to 39; Butte sold as high as 21; Utah was up to 37¼; United States sold up to 31⅛ and went back to 30½; Montana sold at 344½ and 345. The oil shares made good gains. Pullman fell back to 200 from 203. The closing showed slight recoveries and was generally firm.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5¼	5½	Old Colony	6¼	7½
Allouez	4⅝	5	Old Dominion	27½	28
Arcadian	38	39	Osceola	81½	82½
Arnold	8½	9	Parrot	43½	43⅝
Ash Bed		1	Pioneer	2⅞	3
Atlantic	26	27½	Quincy	154	160
Baltic	22	24	Rhode Island	5	5⅜
Bost. & Cr.C.		.40	Santa Fé	10¼	10½
Bos. & Mont.	340	344	Santa Ysabel	11½	12½
Bos. & Hecla	745	755	Tamarack	211	215
Calumet	23½	24	Utah Cons.	35	35⅝
Franklin	16	17	Washington	1⅛	2
Humboldt	1½	2	White Knob	12	14
Isle Royale	37	38	Winona	8	
Mohawk	18½	19½	Wolverine	40	40½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	250	Cent. Mass.	15	
Bost. & Low.	240	Cent. M. pf.	60	65
Bost. & Me.	200	Fitchburg pf.	120	
Bos. & Prov.	303	N.Y.&N.E.8s.	111	
Bost. Elev.	107⅞	108¼	N.Y.&N.E.7s.	115
Bost. Gas 5s	86		West End	94	94½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	367	370	Erie Tel.	115	
Chi. Stk. Yds.	140	143	Mex. Tel.	5½	5¼
Dom. Coal	43	44	U. S. Oil	44½	44¾
Dom. C. pf.	117		West'h'se El.		46

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—There was a big increase in business on 'Change to-day. Linseed was in active demand between 12¼ and 12⅝, closing at 12⅜; the preferred advanced from 54 to 54½, but dropped a point from the latter, closing at 53⅝. Biscuit improved from 40¼ at the opening to 40¾, having sold to 40⅝ in the meanwhile, and subsequently dropped to 40½. The preferred was down to 95½@95¾. Metropolitan preferred stock opened at 73 and closed there, after selling off ½ point; the bonds brought 94¾ and the certificates 24. Other securities had a still narrower range.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33
Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Co.	74
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	130⅝
National Biscuit Co. common	40½
National Biscuit Co. pref	96
Chicago Brewing and Malting Co.	2
Chicago Brewing and Malting Co. pref	12
Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Co.	
Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Co. pref	3¼
Chicago Packing and Provision Co.	18
Chicago Packing and Provision Co. pref	12
North Chicago Street Railroad	30
West Chicago Street Railroad	237
South Side Elevated Railroad	118⅝
Lake Street Elevated	98
Lake Street Elevated, ctfs.	17
Streets West Side C Line	15½
Regular stocks:	20¼
American Linseed common	12⅝
American Linseed common pref	53
American Tin Plate common	35½
National Biscuit Co. common	83¾
National Biscuit Co. pref	40½
National Carbon common	70
National Carbon pref	119½
National Steel common	83¼
National Steel pref	48¼
Diamond Match	94
West Chicago Street Railroad	130¼
Chicago Union Traction	118
Chicago Union Traction pref	29
Metropolitan West Side Elevated pref	72½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—This market is usually two to three days behind New York. Therefore it was not surprising that the strong advance in the latter market today was not reflected here. A few stocks—Union Traction, Pennsylvania Manufacturing, Cambria Steel, and Marsden—advanced quite sharply, while Pennsylvania Railroad, Lehigh Railroad, and the Readings followed New York's lead. The remainder of the market was extremely dull, but quite firm. Asphalt alone excepted, that stock sliding off to 17½. Seattle and San Francisco 5s rose 4 points to 104, the top notch so far.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	24¾	24⅝	Marsden	14½	14⅝
Choctaw	39	40	Penn. Mfg.	26¾	27
El. Stk.	121	130	Union Trac.	40⅜	40¾
El. St. B. pf.	125	130	Un. G. & I.	163½	164½
El. Co. of A.	16⅞	17	Welsbach Lt.	49¾	50¼
Lehigh Val.	26⅜	26½	W. N.Y. & P.	6⅛	6⅜

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	Inc.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	225	292	292
3d week Oct.	$82,085	$25,908	$28,353
From Jan. 1	1,266,528	1,148,493	1,032,708
BUR., CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,136	1,136	1,136
2d week Oct.	128,343	116,569	112,731
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN—			
Month Sept.	4,177,483	3,598,274	3,561,045
From June 1	15,306,476	12,827,794	12,545,708
DUL., SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	589	589	589
2d week Oct.	54,635	33,497	34,397
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	975
2d week Oct.	116,604	86,140	106,213
From Jan. 1	3,906,908	3,655,278	3,580,256
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week Oct.	37,044	25,045	24,031
From Jan. 1	1,102,928	1,116,222	872,711
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,963	4,862	4,380
2d week Oct.	797,332	752,230	602,954
From July 1	9,788,851	8,714,165	7,414,776
ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
3d week Oct.	28,135	31,471	32,820
From July 1	502,155	395,891	407,444
CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS for September—			
Gross	442,625	396,276	346,571
Op. exp.	234,102	206,368	190,796
Net	208,323	189,908	155,772
Charges	122,177	120,688	126,086
Surplus	86,146	66,220	30,792
From July 1:			
Gross	1,332,605	1,144,453	921,295
Op. exp.	660,017	601,157	538,998
Net	672,591	543,296	382,297
Charges	378,176	376,312	379,850
Surplus	294,415	166,983	26,167
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	2,500,004	2,246,581	2,006,505
Op. exp.	1,438,005	1,295,623	1,131,717
Net	1,061,999	950,958	874,788
Other income	196,596	167,805	155,235
Total income	1,258,596	1,118,823	1,030,023
Tax, div., rent	1,094,517	972,996	951,235
Surplus	164,078	145,828	78,788
	1899.	1898.	Inc.
WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE for August—			
Gross	217,046	154,697	62,349
Op. exp.	125,347	106,803	19,544
Net	91,698	48,894	42,804

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 23, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¼	16½	240	Am. Car & Foundry	16	16¼	16	16¼	
61⅞	62	100	Am. Car & Found. pf	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	
38½	39	1,455	American Ice	38⅝	38½	36¼	38½	−2¼
79½	80½	100	American Ice pf	80	80	80	80	−1¼
44⅜	44½	6,010	American Cotton Oil	44⅝	45⅝	44⅜	44⅝	+⅝
12½	13	60	American Linseed	13	13	12	13	+⅝
53½	53⅞	500	American Linseed pf	53⅜	53⅜	53½	53½	−⅜
25	35	10	American Dist. Tel	30	30	30	30	
148	150	25	American Express	148	148	148	148	
12½	13⅜	400	American Malting Co	12	12	11	12	−1
54¼	56	10	American Malting Co. pf	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	
35⅞	36½	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½	−¼
86⅝	87¼	990	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	86½	87⅛	86½	87½	+⅛
50⅞	51	5,720	American Steel & Wire	50⅞	51½	50¾	51	+⅛
95	95½	1,315	Am. Steel & Wire pf	95¼	95½	95¼	95¼	+⅛
151	151½	80,255	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	149¾	152⅛	149½	151	+1⅞
117	117½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	+¼
97½	100	35	American Tin Plate	99	99	98½	98¼	
36	36½	950	Am. Tin Plate pf	36	37¼	36	36	
83½	84	470	American Tobacco	83⅜	83⅝	83½	83½	
123⅞	124	31,855	American Steel Hoop	122¼	124½	122	124	+2¼
43⅞	43⅞	3,525	Am. Steel Hoop pf	44	44	43⅜	43⅞	+⅛
83¾	84	1,550	Anaconda Copper	83	84¼	83	84½	+⅛
44	44½	4,680	At., T. & S. F	45½	45⅝	43⅜	44	+1¼
21⅝	21¾	4,315	At., T. & S. F. pf	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	−2
65¼	65⅜	22,900	Baltimore & Ohio	64⅞	65⅜	64⅜	65⅛	+⅝
62⅝	62⅞	463	Baltimore & Ohio pf	62⅜	62⅝	62⅛	62½	+1
72⅜	73	2,449	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	72½	73	72½	72⅝	−½
86⅞	87	62,695	Brooklyn Union Gas	85¼	87⅝	84⅜	86⅞	+2¼
141	143	620	Brunswick City	139	141	139	141	+1½
18¾	19	3,500	Canada Southern	17⅝	19	17⅝	19	+1½
53	53¼	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	53¼	53¼	53	53	−⅝
26⅛	26⅞	1,230	Chicago Con. Traction	26½	26½	26⅛	26¼	+⅛
48	49¼	100	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	49	49	49	49	+⅝
133½	133¾	31,010	Chicago Great West	131¼	133¼	131¼	133¼	
14¼	14⅜	600	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+1⅛
82½	82⅝	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	82	82½	82	82½	+⅛
41½	42	350	Chi. Gr. West. deb	42	42	42	42	+⅛
90⅞	91¼	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	91⅜	91⅜	91⅛	91¼	
11⅞	12¼	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛
42	44	200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+⅛
126¾	126⅞	19,150	Chicago & Northw	125⅝	127	125¾	126⅜	+¼
171¾	172½	1,030	Chicago & Northw. pf	172	172⅝	172	172¼	+1
203	205	58	Chicago Rock Island	203⅜	203¾	203¼	203¾	+¼
114⅝	115	8,450	Chi., R. I. & Pac	113½	115	113½	114¾	+1⅛
42¾	45	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	
59¼	59¾	400	C., C., C. & St. L	59	59⅝	59	59⅝	+⅛
98⅛	99½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	99	99	99	99	
39	40	123	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	39	39	39	39	
2¼	3	300	Col. I. & C. Dev. pf	2¾	3	2¾	2¾	
53⅝	54	1,285

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Building in the Insurance District—The Madison Avenue Hotel Deal—Other Business.

The Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh has bought, through John N. Golding, from P. Harmony's Nephews & Co. the old five-story buildings 50 and 52 Pine Street, adjoining the northeast corner of William Street. On this plot, which is 40.2 feet front and measures 97.1 feet and 101.10 feet on its easterly and westerly lines, respectively, the purchasing company will erect immediately a twelve or fifteen story office building. The structure will embody all modern improvements, with extra high ceilings, and much space devoted to courts for light and air. It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy on Jan. 1, 1901. The price paid for the plot has not been made known.

Reports have been current for several days to the effect that John D. Crimmins has sold the Madison Avenue Hotel property, a six-story structure, on a plot 95 by 100, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. Mr. Crimmins said last evening that while negotiations were on, no contracts had been signed, and that he was not in a position to say anything definite in regard to the deal. Park & Tilford are mentioned as the prospective buyers. A report, however, that this concern will soon be compelled to give up its present building on Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, which stands on Astor property, to make way for an addition to the Hotel Netherland, was branded as ridiculous by a man who would know whether any such move is contemplated.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for Iwan Von Auw the four-story dwelling, with extension, 47 East Seventy-fifth Street, 22 by 100. The seller bought the property in 1897 for $48,000.

J. F. Sheridan has sold for Don A. Gaylord to James Roberts for $15,000 cash the four-story tenement 436 West Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 98.9.

Terence Farley's Sons have sold to Charles Bauerdorf for about $42,000 the four-story American basement dwelling 625 West End Avenue, 24.5 by 63.10. This is the second house sold out of a row of seven which the sellers are just completing.

James Carlew has sold the five-story dwelling 18 West Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 102.2.

W. B. Taylor & Sons and Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for W. S. Lawson 63 Riverside Drive, 21.3 by 70 by 88, on private terms.

It is reported that the dwelling 55 West Forty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.5, has been sold to a builder.

Diamond & Co. were the brokers in the recently reported sale of 349 West Broadway.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have leased to the Berlin & Jones Envelope Company for a term of years the six-story factory to be erected by Augustus Meyers on a plot running through from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth Street, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue.

Deeds were recorded yesterday completing the purchase of 44 to 52 Exchange Place by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, contracts for which were signed early in July. The company also recorded yesterday a three-year mortgage on the property for $500,000 in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The mortgage bears 4½ per cent. interest.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker, 320 West Eighty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William J. Shaw, $16,600.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., 56 West Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John C. Barth, $28,883.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 1,733 Lexington Avenue, southe ast corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 17.7 by 65, five-story brick and brownstone flat, with two stores.

By William M. Ryan, trustee's sale, Audubon Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, two lots, each 25 by 95, and one lot 18.9 by 95 by 33.4 by 96.3; Audubon Avenue, east side 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street three lots, each 25 by 95.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 79 Bank Street, north side, 75 feet east of Abingdon Square, 25 by 121.6 by 25 by 119.10, four-story brick building, with two three-story brick buildings at the rear.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, by order of the owners, 1,185 Fulton Avenue, west side, 240.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 68.11 by 136.7 by 71.3 by 144.6, two-story frame dwellings.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 80 Carmine Street, south side, 78.9 feet east of Varick Street, 20 by 66, two-and-a-half-story brick and frame building; 222 Varick Street, east side, 43 feet north of Downing Street, running through to 59 Downing Street, 20 by 69.1 by 20.9 by 16 by 62.2, three-story brick building on Varick Street, two-story brick and frame building on Downing Street.

By William M Ryan, partition sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 456 West Broadway, west side, 120 feet north of Prince Street, 25 by 75, two-story brick building, with three-story brick building at the rear; 26 Leroy Street, south side, 243.9 feet west of Bleecker Street, 18.9 by 80, two-story-and-attic brick dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William F. Bishop, referee, part of lot 611, on the map of the village of Wakefield, being on the south side of Fourth Street, near White Plains Road, 25 by 114, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,596.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 234 West Twentieth Street, south side, 322.10 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 22 by 91.3, five-story brick tenement, with two stores and a one-story brick building at the rear; 242 West Twentieth Street, south side, 88 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 22 by 93 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gerard B. Townsend, referee, 442 and 444 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 112.4, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $4,778.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Allan Lee Smith, 244, 246, and 248 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 60.5 by 98.9, two six-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $21,090.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,703.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 240 lots, known as the Seaman property, situated on Broadway and Seaman Avenue, Isham, Park, and Two Hundred and Eighteenth Streets. Park Terrace, and the United States Ship Canal.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 211 East Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 240 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,233; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 419 to 425 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 100 by 103.1, three-story brick tenements, with stores on 419 to 425, one-story brick and frame dwelling on 425. Due on judgment, $25,731; subject to another mortgage for $31,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 330 and 332 Water Street, north side, 70 feet east of Roosevelt Street, 37.6 by 64 by 37.6 by 67.3, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; all title and interest of Vincenzo Camperlango on Feb. 28, 1899.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 104 East Fifty-second Street, south side, 57.6 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 19.2 by 80, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,305.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 428 Columbus Avenue, west side, 102.2 feet north of Eightieth Street, 25.6 by 100, leasehold, one-story frame stores; all title and interest of John Thomas in the foregoing premises on Sept. 7, 1899.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, for a two-story frame carriage house, 25 by 20; Benedicta Vetter, premises, owner; A. Pfeiffer of 2,766 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Prospect Avenue, southwest corner of Ritter Place, for a three-story frame tenement, 20 by 55; Williams & Farley of 1,264 Boston Road, owners; Thomas Reilly, architect; cost, $5,000.

Freeman Street, north side, 243 feet east of Union Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 17.6 by 55; Williams & Farley, owners; Thomas Reilly, architect; cost, $3,200.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, southwest corner of Eagle Avenue, for a four-story brick flat and stores, 20 by 94; H. B. Reeves of New Brighton, S. I., owner; H. A. Reeves, architect; cost, $22,000.

Ninety-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 50 by 88.8; James Livingston of 108 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

No. 77 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mary T. Rennard, premises, owner; A. C. McKenzie, architect; cost, $5,000.

Grace Church Buys Property.

Grace Church took title yesterday to 86 and 88 Fourth Avenue, two small parcels just north of Tenth Street and adjoining the rear of the church's present site. Together the two lots have a frontage of about 38 feet and a depth of 77 feet. The grantor in each instance was Henry W. Brevoort, and in the case of No. 88 the consideration was given at $30,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Oct. 23.

BATHGATE AV, 2,173, 25x145.2x25x143.7; John J. O'Brien to Fannie Work.....
CATHERINE ST, n w s, Lots 278 and 279, map of Village of East Tremont, runs n w 125.11x n e 98.11x s e 56.10x s e 122.1x s w 57, Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, to Martin Gelzler..... 4,250
CLINTON AV, w s, 145 ft s of Lebanon St, also 45 ft n of Elmwood Place, 25x100; Alfred T. Ackert, referee, to William H. Birkmire..... 3,600
COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 107th St, 25.2x100; Randolph Hurry, referee, to Alfred H. Marvin..... 1,000
EXCHANGE PLACE, 44 to 52; Juliet M. Hotchkiss to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company..... 1,000
EXCHANGE PLACE, 44 to 52, s s; the Exchange Place Real Estate Company to Juliet M. Hotchkiss..... 1,000
FREEMAN ST, n s, 88.1 ft n of Prospect Av, 50x67.4x52.3x82.6; Frederick A. Strang to Walter C. Hammond..... 100
GRAND ST, n s, 125 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100, Louis H. Narbonne to E. W. Kilpatrick.....
HANCOCK ST, w s, 187.6 ft s of Columbus Av, 18.9x100; Vincenzo Favalle to Maria Lanatore.....
HAVEN AV, w s, 150 ft n from s s of 170th St, produced, 50x irregular to Boulevard Lafayette, or Drive, x51.6x irregular to beginning; Emma Fish to Alfred Barnes.....
HAVEN AV, w s, 100 ft n from s s of 170th St, produced, 25x irregular to Boulevard Lafayette, or Drive, x51.6x irregular to beginning; Emma Fish to Morell E. Beals.....
JEROME AV, 2,437 w s, 19.5x100; William F. Holding and wife to James Slogan....
LUDLOW ST, e s, 75 ft n of Delancey St, 25x89.9; William M. Burnstine to Sarah Cohen.....
MADISON AV, Lot 186, and 3d Av, Lot 296, on map of Central Morrisania, part of Bathgate Farm; Hamilton R. Searles to Mary E. Lawson and husband..... Gift.
MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 117th St, 25.10x70; Edward Koehkeller to Rosa Frensdorf.....
MONROE ST, 270 and 272, 50x89.7x irregular; George Dellon and wife to Abe Brunner and another, 1-3 part.....
MONROE ST, 270 and 272, s s, 50x77.4x irregular; Abe Brumer and others to Herman Palei and another.....
MONROE ST, 274, s w corner of Jackson St, 25.8Ax25x87.6; Abe Brumer and another to George Dillon, ½ part.....
MORRIS AV, w s, 100 ft s of 153d St, 25 x100; J. & M. Haffen to Michaelangelo Spallone and another.....
MOTT AV, 376 and 378, e s, 33.4x101.1x 33.4x100.9; The William P. Howell Company to Joseph Wiener..... 12,000
NORWOOD AV, n s, 420 ft w of 205th St, 50x100; Louis Schiller to Patrick McCarthy.....
PARK VIEW TERRACE, e s, 210.4 ft s of Kirkside Av, 28x107.11x25.8x100.11; also, Park View Terrace, e s, 154.3 ft s of Kirkside Av, 56.2x100.11x51.3x86.11; Alphonse Hogenauer and others to John G. Moore and another.....
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 59.2 ft n of 119th St, 82.11x83.6x27.6x105.5; E. P. W. Tyler and another to Louise V. Weber.
SPRING ST, 19, n s, 25.9x110.10x irregular; Charles Jackson to Raffaela Tuso.
TINTON AV, e s, 265.8 ft n of 168th St, 22 x100; William H. Wright and wife to Mary A. Guion.....
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 185th St, 50x101; Charles W. Culver, referee, to the Excelsior Savings Bank.....
1ST AV, n w corner 112th St, 100.11x100; Davis Karp and another to Barney Isaacs.....
2D AV, w s, 75.10 ft s of 111th St, 25x 79; Nicholas Mangiere to Charles Jackson.....
3D AV, s w corner of 178th St, 43x78.10x 42.10x80; Ann Graham to Alethea V. Williams and another.....
4TH AV, 88, w s, 19.6x77.4x19.6x76.10; Henry W. Brevoort to the rector, &c., of Grace Church.....
4TH AV, w s, 153.1 ft n of 10th St, 19.5x 77.4x20.11x76.8; Henry W. Brevoort to the rector, &c., of Grace Church.....
10TH AV, s e corner of 39th St, 24.9x100; Henrietta Kosinsky and another to George Ehret.....
2D ST, 113, 25.2x105.10; Mary D. Abels to Josef Lustig.....
3D ST, n s, Lots 364 and 363, map of Lacopia Park, 50x114.4; Charles A. Rosenthal and another to Angus McGillvarry.
3D ST, n s, Lots 364 and 363, map of Lacopia Park, 50x114.4; Henry Markus to Charles A. Rosenthal and another.....
45TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of 6th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Allen Tucker and others to Will Rafel and another.....
45TH ST, n s, 176.3 ft e of 6th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Sarah J. Merritt to Will Rafel and another.....
50TH ST, 340 East, 20x100.5; Rebecca Schwarzschild and others to Josephine Weil.....
52D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; John R. Strong, executor, to Albert J. Adams, 3-10 part.....
53D ST, s s, 116.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.6x100.5, Mary Friedel to Alexander J. Halter.....
72D ST, n s, 203 East, 19.3x76.8; Leopold Herrmann and wife to Sallie Well.....
85TH ST, s s, 386 ft e of 3d Av, 26x120; Ferdinand Ehrhart to Margaret M. Sullivan.....
85TH ST, s s, 386 ft e of 3d Av, 26x120; Cornelius E. Kene to Ferdinand Ehrhart.....
90TH ST, n s, 82 ft w of West End Av, 18x101.5; John T. Farley and wife to William B. Cogswell.....
102D ST, s s, 180 ft e of West End Av, 20x98.2x20x97.7; Louise V. Weber to Elihalet W. Tyler.....
115TH ST, s s, 370 ft e of Lenox Av, 36x 100.11; Cecelia and Henry R. Cassel to Justus L. Bulkley, trustee.....
118TH ST, s e corner of Lorlliard St, 98x—x98x23.4; Edward J. Ball and wife to Gella C. Preis.....
121ST ST, s s, 160 ft e of 7th Av, 18x 100.11; 121st St, s s, 232 ft e of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Jacob W. Smith and another, executors, to Esther Lincoln Smith..... 46,000
128TH ST, s s, 215.9 ft w of 3d Av, 19.8x 99.11; Annie Stevenson to Thomas H. Stevenson.....
142D ST, 508 West, 16x90; P. H. Lynch to Henry D. Stringer.....
147TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Carl Neuendorffer to Adam Nickel.....
147TH ST, s s, 40.6 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Carl Neuendorffer to Adam Nickel.....
150TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x99.11; John G. Moore and another to George E. Wesslau.....
162D ST, s s, 140 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Marie Bickelhaupt to William H. Bickelhaupt, Jr.....
173D ST, s s, 28.5 ft w of Fulton Av, 25.1x 89.10x25.2x92.4; Morris Marks to Eli H. Bernheim.....
173D ST, s s, 53.6 ft w of Fulton Av, 25x 87.5x25.1x89.10; 173d St, s w corner of Fulton Av, 28.5x92.4x25.6x95.1; 173d St, s s, 78.6 ft w of Fulton Av, 25x84.6x 33.6x87.6; Morris Marks to Simon Sichel
182D ST, n s, 183.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.10x79.9; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Rachel Mulgrew.....
182D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.10x79.9; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Sarah E. Harney.....
182D ST, n s, 166.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.4x79.9; Emil Goldmark to Cornelia W. Slade.....

Recorded Leases.

BOWEN, Abner C., to Giuseppe Cotone; 29th St, 230 and 232 East, 5 years..... $2,560
DIEHL, John H., to Hippolyte Maire; 7th Av, 380, 5 years.....
KRUPP, Felix, to Charles Berlos; Park Av, 948, 2 4-12 years..... $900 to 1,200
McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Frank L. Cook and another; Park Av, 628, 5 years 1,000
PYNE, Susan A., to Adolph Krausslieh; 10th St, 116 East, 3 years.....
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to George Hillenbrand; Lenox Av, 136, 3 years..... 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSEN, Henry, and another to Felix Gottschalk; 129th St, s s, 358 ft e of 8th Av, 2 months.....
BARTELS, Alfred, to Zimri West; Haven Av, w s, 150 ft n from s s of 170th St, produced, extends to Boulevard Lafayette, 1½ years..... 5,500
BOSSONG, Eliza, to Sophie B. Connell; 87th St, s s, 190 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years.....
BRAUTIGAM, Joseph A., to Sarah A. Wright; Trinity Av, or Cypress Av, e s, 283.3 ft s of 149th St, 3 years..... 4,000
BUNKE, Ratje, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 110th St, s s, 445 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years.....
CANNON, Mary A., to Frederick T. Nesbit; 153d St, s s, 525 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 2,950
CANNON, Mary A., to George H. Toop; 153d St, s s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand.....
CANNON, Mary A., to Ralph O. Ives and another; 153d St, s s, 525 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand.....
CANNON, Mary A., to the Trustees of the Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion; 153d St, s s, 525 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 20,000
CANNON, Mary A., to George H. Toop, trustee; 153d St, s s, 525 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 1,900
DALTON, Mary E., to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; Lot 473, map of land of Cambreling and others, at Fordham, installments.....
EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of Our Saviour to the Board of Church Extension of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States; Audubon Av, n e corner of 170th St, 3 years..... 2,000
FARLEY, John T., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; West End Av, w s, 32 ft n of 90th St, installments..... 27,000
FARLEY, John T., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 90th St, n s, 64 ft w of West End Av, installments.....
FARLEY, John T., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 90th St, n s, 64 ft w of West End Av, installments..... 24,000
FARLEY, John T., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; West End Av, w s, 83.5 ft n of 90th St, installments.....
FARLEY, John T., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 90th St, n s, 82 ft w of West End Av, installments.....
FARLEY, John T., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; West End Av, n w corner of 90th St, 3 years.....
FERRERO, Amanda and Edward, to the Second National Bank; 57th St, n s, 33 ft e of Park Av, 5 months.....
FREY, Freda, to Harlem Savings Bank; Stebbins Av, e s, 388 ft n of 167th St, 1 year.....

GRAY, Matilda, to Cyrus Hitchcock; Whilis Av, e s, 121 ft n of 135th St, 1 year.. 500
GRUNER, John D., to George Ehret; 1,156 3d Av, saloon lease, demand.... 2,465
GUION, Mary A., to Louisa K. Kuntz; 1,266 Tinton Av, 3 years..... 2,000
HAFT, Cecelia and Alexander, to James Buchanan and another, trustees; 106th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.... 30,000
HAFT, Cecelia and Alexander, to Frederick A. Strang; Freeman St, n s, 88.1 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 1,800
HAFT, Cecelia and Alexander, to Stanley W. Dexter; 324 and 326 East 52d St, ¼ year..... 30,000
HEROLD, George, to the Bowery Savings Bank; West End Av, w s, 34.3 ft s of 85th St, 5 years..... 6,000
HOFFMANN, Jobst, to Andrew Brose; 125th St, s s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, demand..... 10,500
HOHL, Charles, to Catharina H. Hagemeyer; Union Av, w s, 130.4 ft n of 166th St, 1 year..... 1,000
HOHL, Charles, to Catharina H. Hagemeyer; Union Av, w s, 110.8 ft n of 166th St, 1 year..... 1,000
HOHL, Charles, to Catharina H. Hagemeyer; Union Av, w s, 89.6 ft n of 166th St, 1 year..... 1,000
HOPKINS, Emma A., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 1,151 Broadway, 2 years..... 7,000
HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 44 to 52 Exchange Place, 3 years..... 500,000
KARP, Davis, to Nathan and William J. Peck; 113th St, s s, 56.6 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 2,435
KATZ, Max J., and another, to Malvina Strachan and another; 116th St, n s, 535 ft e of Lenox Av, building loan n. s. 2,800
KETCHUM, Edgar, to Cecilia L. Conron; Brook Av, n w s, at n s of 3d Av; also, Jerome Av, e s, 408.6 ft n of 163d St, being land under water; also land at Tarrytown, 1 year.....
KILPATRICK, Edward W., to Thomas L. Watt; Grand St, n s, 125 ft w of Wooster St, 1 year..... 10,000
LEVY, Rachel, to Max Borck; Avenue B, s w corner of 14th St, ½ year..... 500
LUDEKING, Henry, to George Ehret; 512 3d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 5,000
LUSTIG, Josef, to Mary D. Abels; 113 2d St, 5 years..... 5,000
MALONEY, Thomas, to Joseph Benedittto and another; West End Av, n w corner of 96th St, demand.....
MARVIN, Alfred H., to Albert Erdman; Columbus Av, n e corner of 107th St, demand..... 8,744
McCARTHY, Patrick, to Louis Schiller; Norwood Av, n s, 420 ft w of 206th St, 1 year..... 700
MORGAN, Thomas, to Adelbert S. Nichols; 531 Burnside Av, 1 year..... 688
MORGAN, Thomas, to Mary J. Davis; 533 Burnside Av, 1 year..... 1,000
MULGREW, Rachel, to Robert Blackburn; 152d St, n s, 183.2 ft w of Amsterdam av, 3 years.....
MULLIGAN, Mary A., to Equitable Cooperative Building and Loan Association; Spuyten Duyvel Parkway, n w s, at centre of Northern Terrace, extended, installments.....
O'BRIEN, Margaret, to Harlem Savings Bank; 149th St, s s, 150 ft w of Brook Av; also 149th St, s s, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year..... 3,000
O'BRIEN, John J., to John C. Gifling and another, trustees; Bathgate Av, e s, 78 ft n of 181st St, 3 years..... 4,500
RAFEL, Will and Frank E., to Providence Institution for Savings, Rhode Island; 45th St, n s, 176.3 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years 45,000
RAFFERTY, Mary E. A., to Marcus H. Horton; 2d St, n s, west part of Lot 29, map of property of William Adee, Westchester, 1 year..... 127
REITMAN, Serephins, to Charles Blum and another, 279 East Houston St; leasehold, 2 years..... 5,000
ROHRIG, Mary H., to Empire City Savings Bank; Montgomery St, w s, 173.8 ft n of 176th St, 1 year.....
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of Westchester Av; also St. Ann's Av, w s, 157 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 10,000
SATTLER, Theodore and Lydia, to Thomas O'Connor; n half of Lot 149 and part of n half of Lot 162, map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham, 3 years.. 3,569
SCHMIDT, Eliza C., to Laura F. Van Riper; 143d St, n s, 225 ft e of Willis Av, ½ part, 3 years..... 500
SMITH, Charles E., individually and as trustee, to Franklin Savings Bank, 305 West 78th St, 1 year..... 10,000
SOUTHACK, Eugene, to Henry R. Gordon; 194 Broadway, also 196 and 394 Broadway; 5th Av, w s, 141 ft s of 28th St, and 25th St, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 1-42 part, 3 years..... 5,000
SPALLONE, Michelangelo, and another to John and Mathias Haffen; Morris Av, w s, 100 ft s of 153d St, 1 year..... 4,000
TUSO, Raffaela, and another to Thomas Brown; 19 Spring St, 5 years..... 20,000
TUSO, Raffaela, and another to Thomas Brown; 19 Spring St, 3 years..... 2,000
VOLZ, John, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 85th St, n s, 250.10 ft e of 3d Av, 1½ years..... 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, William H., to Georgina Moses.. Nom.
BECK, Frederick, to Amelia E. Runk.... Nom.
COHN, Bertha, to Frederick W. Beinhauer..... $4,500
MEHRBACH, Jeannette, to Julia Mehrbach..... 2,500
POWELL, Sarah H., to Joann W. Sewall and another..... 11,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 100x100; New York Hydraulic Press Brick Company against James T. Fitzpatrick, owner and contractor.....
BROOK AV, n e corner of 171st St, 100x 100; F. P. Duffy & Co. against Louis Gilbert owner and contractor.....
BROOK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 100 x100; William W. Vaughan against Ray Weinzimmer, owner; Wolf Weinzimmer, contractor.....
BROOK AV, n e corner of 171st St, 100x 100; Bernstein Brothers against Louis Gilbert, owner and contractor.....
BROOK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 100 x100; Rosa Ellender against W. Weinzimmer and A. Schildkraut, owners and contractors .....
BROOK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 100x 100; Reis & Dreschler against Ray Weinzimmer, owner; Wolf Weinzimmer, contractor .....
BROOK AV, e s, 200 ft s of Wendover Av, 100x100; E. H. Minner's Sons against Ray Weinzimmer, owner; Weinzimmer & Schildkraut, contractors.....
BROOK AV, e s, 204 ft s of Wendover Av, 100x100; Ferdinand Stiegel, Jr., against Ray Weinzimmer, owner; Weinzimmer & Schildkraut, contractors.....
BROOK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 100 x100.11; Max Navias against Ray Weinzimmer, owner; Wolf Weinzimmer, contractor.....
BROOK AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of 145th St, 25x80; Frederick D. Holbrook against John Fullerton, owner; Martin Barron, contractor.....
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478 and 480; Cleveland & Taylor against William W. Graham and Richard W. Greenaich, owners; William W. Graham Company and William Noble, contractors.....
HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 362 ft n of 141st St, 110x90; Dimock and Fink Company against Robert Kelly, owner; Frank Woytisek contractor.....
JACKSON AV, w s, 375 ft s of 156th St, 95.9x68.4x95.9x67.4; Herbert Dion and another against James G. Patton, owner and contractor; Bernard D. Flood and John Moriarty, contractors.....
KELLY ST, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, 75x95.11x83.7x133; "Jim" Christo against Michael Cowen and Elizabeth McKinley, owners; Andrew Mayer and others, contractors .....
KELLY ST, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, 75x95.11x83.7x133; Mike Tarrack against Michael Cowen and Elizabeth McKinley, owners; Andrew Mayer and others, contractors .....
PARK AV, 3,814 and 3,816; also 1,521 and 1,523 Washington Av; Berton L. Wright against Abraham Farber, owner and contractor.....
UNION AV, w s, 50 ft s of 169th St, 100 x100; Thilemann & Smith against John F. O'Leary, owner; Mathew F. Riley, owner and contractor.....
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 70 ft s of 8th St, 40x50; John Ruser against Mary O'Connell, owner; Peter Sponheimer & Son, contractors .....
1ST AV, s e corner of 113th St, 100x100.11; Frank Vaccaro & Co. against Michael M. Keshin, Isaac Blitstein, and Louis Frank, owners and contractors.....
2D ST, 218 and 220 East; Samuel Greenwald against Caroline A. Pratt, owner and contractor.....
92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50x 100; the Union Granite Company against Emilio Vigna, owner; E. De Lacey, contractor.....
93D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8; Baldwin & Green against John De Hart, owner; Joseph D. Jennings, contractor.....
104TH ST, 56 to 66 West; Gabriele Valente against Edward Coles, owner; William R. Bell, Jr., owner and contractor..
111TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x 100; Pfotenhauer and Nesbit against Romeo & Vucci, owners and contractors.
111TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x 100; Murray & Hill against Romeo & Vucci, owners and contractors.....
118TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 120x100; William W. Vaughan against Ray Weinzimmer, owner; Wolf Weinzimmer, contractor.....
118TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 120x100; Meyer Schnee against Ray Weinzimmer, owner and contractor.....
118TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 120x100; Ferdinand Stieger against Ray Weinzimmer, owner; Weinzimmer & Schildkraut, contractors .....
118TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Madison Av, 120 x100; Meeker, Carter and Booraem against Ray Weinzimmer, owner, or Weinzimmer & Schildkraut, owners and contractors .....
136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Jere Hanifin against Marie Lasperges, owner and contractor.....
144TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 59.6x 99; Daniel A. Fitzpatrick against Zenaide D. Schuilenberg, owner; John O'Kane, contractor .....
152D ST, n w corner of Wales Av, 50x 86.11x—x58.5; Herman Selder against Louther S. Horne, owner and contractor.
171ST ST, s s, 80 ft e of Vanderbilt, or Park Av, —x—; Raimondi Sebastiano against Pasquale Amberto, owner; Michael Briglio, contractor.....
171ST ST, s e corner of Vanderbilt, or Park, Av, —x—; Raimondi Sebastiano against Pasquale Amberto, owner; Michael Briglio, contractor.....

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, n s, 21 ft w of Corlears St, 88.8x 50; John C. Orr and others against Joseph W. Kierst, (forecosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Atwater & Cruikshank.
FULTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 168th St, 43x100x 41x100; Elizabeth M. Dunham against Theophilus G. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Foster.
JACKSON AV, w s, 375 ft s of 156th St, 95.9x 68.4x95.9x67.4; Cecelia Peterson against James G. Patton and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.
ST. MARK'S PLACE, 7; also St. Mark's Place, s s, 276 ft w of 2d Av, 26x120; Henry and Fritz Eckel against Theodore Reichman and others, executors, &c., (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.
39TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Henry Roemer against Katie Ott and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. A. Heydt.
52D ST, n s, 326 ft e of 11th Av, 26x100.5; Helene Gillmann against Samuel Goldberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Hassey.
63d ST, 115 West; Katharine A. Fierz against Warren A. Fanning and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. L. Klock.
66TH ST, 529 to 533 East; Tony Malene against George G. Banzer, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, T. J. L. McManus.
70TH ST, s s, 245 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.5; Betty Pforzheimer against Simon Liebovitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. V. Arnold.
88TH ST, 308 West; Belle F. King against William V. King, (action to declare trust, &c.;) attorney, L. E. Embree.
98TH ST, 19 and 21 East; John C. Orr and others against Joseph W. Kierst, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Atwater and Cruikshank.
116TH ST, s s, 232.6 ft e of 2d Av, 21x100.11; David Frohmann against Rachel Goldberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.
162D ST, n e corner of Brook Av, 26.6x—x53.8 to avenue x s 66.5 to beginning; Elizabeth A. Jenness against Elizabeth Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Greene & Stotesbury.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	76
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	7 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	35
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	24.50
Tallow, prime	4⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	6¼
Lard, prime	5.57½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	24

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 69@71c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@70c; No. 2 red, 70½@71½c; No. 2 corn, 32@32¼c; No. 2 yellow, 32½c; No. 2 oats, 22½@23½c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 25@25½c; No. 2 rye, 55c; No. 2 barley, 39½@45c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.26½; prime timothy seed, $2.25; mess pork, per barrel, $7.90@$7.95; lard, per 100-lb, $5.22½@$5.25; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.75@$5.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.45@$5.55; sugars, cutloaf, $5.70; granulated, $5.18; clover, choice, $7.50.

COTTON.—The cotton market made a poor showing, regarded from any standpoint. Around the opening all signs pointed to healthy trade conditions and a substantial advance in prices. But after a brief period of steadiness business began to drag heavily, and soon prices were sinking rapidly under sheer speculative neglect. Opening sales showed an advance of 1@5 points on Saturday's prices. Subsequent events proved these figures to be top for the day, with the greatest decline a matter of points. During the first fifteen minutes shorts, Wall Street, and Europe purchased quite freely; New Orleans and the more cautious longs sold. At the close the local market was steady, with prices at 6@8 points lower. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans steady at 6⅞c; Mobile, 6 13-16c; Savannah, 6 13-16c; Charleston, 6 15-16c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7 1-16c; Baltimore, 7⅛c; Augusta, 7 1-16@7⅛c; Memphis, 7c; St. Louis, 7 1-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.09	7.09

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITY MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY'S SECURITIES.

Whereas, the Security Mortgage & Trust Company, a corporation of the State of Texas, heretofore to wit, on or about the 25th day of September, 1888, entered into a certain trust agreement with the Holland Trust Company wherein and whereby it was provided that said Holland Trust Company should act as Trustee for certain holders of debentures to be issued by said Security Mortgage & Trust Company, and

Whereas, said Holland Trust Company having resigned its trust, the New York Security & Trust Company was on the 6th day of May, 1895, appointed successor Trustee in place of said Holland Trust Company to complete the execution of its trust, and

Whereas, on or about the 28th day of May, 1895, said New York Security & Trust Company entered into a trust agreement with the Security Mortgage & Trust Company under which it has proceeded in the execution of the trust made to the Holland Trust Company aforesaid, and

Whereas, it was provided in said trust agreement that if the Security Mortgage & Trust Company make default in any of the interest or principal of its debentures for the space of sixty days, that the Trustee should at once proceed to collect and sell the securities in its hands pledged as collateral for said debentures, and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest upon said debentures issued under said agreement, and the same has continued for sixty days and longer, and now continues, and

Whereas, by order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in an action entitled R. Heaton Smith et al. against the New York Security & Trust Company, made and entered on the 10th day of October, 1899, the sale of such collateral was directed,

Now, therefore, the New York Security & Trust Company, as Trustee, hereby gives notice that on the 31st day of October, 1899, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon thereof, it will proceed to sell at public auction the securities pledged with it to secure Series "A," "C," "E," "I," "K," "L," "M," "N," of the Security Mortgage & Trust Company's debentures, including any real estate which has been acquired by said Trustee under said trust agreements, and held as collateral to the aforesaid debenture series. If all of said securities are not sold on that day, such sale shall continue at the same place and at the same hour from day to day until completed. Lists of the securities may be seen upon application at the office of the New York Security & Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New York City, where full explanations and information will be given with regard to said series, and with regard to the terms of the proposed sale thereof.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., Trustee.
ARTHUR H. MASTEN, Master.
HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Counsel.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

OF

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE

OF

LANDS and TENEMENTS

within that part of the City of New York known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

FOR

UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

WHEREAS, Section 1,029 of the "Greater New York Charter" authorizes the Comptroller, in his discretion, to postpone any sale for unpaid taxes and assessments; and

WHEREAS, Many persons desire, and have applied for, a postponement of the sale for unpaid assessments advertised to be held on Wednesday, September 6, 1899; now, therefore, in order to afford all such persons the opportunity to pay the assessments upon their property so advertised to be sold, and thereby avoid the additional expense of redemption of the property if sold, the said sale is hereby ordered to be postponed until Monday, the 4th day of December, 1899, to be held at the same time and place, to wit: at the Court House, City Hall Park, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BIRD S. COLER,
Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, September 5, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ANNIE MULVIHILL, plaintiff, against JOHN W. DECKER, Wilhelmina Hierhagen, Mary Kuhn, Annie Becker, Helen Becker, Lizzie Chiardo, (formerly Becker); Jennie Becker, Ella Becker, Bertha Regal, Hedwig Brosig, Hermann Struppeck, Marie Struppeck, John P. Luciganie, otherwise called John Schwenn, individually as executor of the last will and testament of Julius Schwenn, deceased; M. Sophie Lucignanie or Schwenn, wife of said John P. Lucignanie or Schwenn; Henry J. Schumacker, as receiver of rents, issues, and profits, appointed by an order of the Supreme Court, New York County, dated July 20, 1898, in an action in said court in which Julius Schwenn was plaintiff and Wilhelmina Hierhagen and others were defendants; John Doe, and Richard Roe, whose true names are unknown to the plaintiff, and all other heirs at law of Alfred Schwenn, late of the City of New York, deceased, who are unknown and whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 16th, 1899.

ERNEST HALL,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address 64 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Wilhelmina Hierhagen, Hedwig Brosig, Hermann Struppeck, Marie Struppeck, Bertha Regal, Helen Becker, Lizzie Chiardo, (formerly Becker); John Doe, and Richard Roe, whose true names are unknown to plaintiff, and all other heirs at law of Alfred Schwenn, late of the City of New York, deceased, who are unknown and whose names are unknown to the plaintiff.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order made by the Hon. Frederic M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated on the 15th day of September, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on September 15th, 1899.—Dated September 15th, 1899.

ERNEST HALL,
Atty. for Plaintiff, 64 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s19-1aw7wTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—ISIDOR COHEN, plaintiff, against EVA COHEN, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons. To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, April 21, 1899.

AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 303 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City.

To Eva Cohen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 203 West Fifty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
o24-1aw6wTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX G. COHN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,412.

Notice is hereby given that Max G. Cohn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of BALTHASAR DIEHL, Bankrupt.—No. 1,581.

To the creditors of Balthasar Diehl of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Balthasar Diehl was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated October 23d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CARL KOHLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Carl Kohler of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Carl Kohler was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Oct. 23d, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—WILLIAM HENRY HORNER and another, plaintiffs, against JAMES WILLOX HORNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 16th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and directed to be sold, and described as follows:

The said lands and premises are situated in the city and county of New York, and are separately bounded and described as follows, viz.:

FIRSTLY—All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, being lots known and designated by the numbers two (2) and nine (9) on a map entitled "Map of the Village of East Tremont in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," made by William G. Livingston, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated West Farms, September 1, 1866, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains, the premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows on said map: Lot number two (2) is bounded as follows: Northwesterly by Belmont Avenue fifty-three feet and four inches; northeasterly by Lot number one (1) one hundred and eighty-nine (189) feet; southeasterly by Lot number thirteen (13) fifty-three (53) feet and southwesterly by Lot number three (3) one hundred and eighty-two (182) feet seven (7) inches, and containing all the lands in said bounds.

Lot number nine (9) is bounded as follows: southeasterly by Grove Avenue sixty-six (66) feet; southwesterly by Lot number eight (8) one hundred and fifty (150) feet; northwesterly by Lots numbers six (6) and seven (7) sixty-six (66) feet, and northeasterly by Lot number 10 (ten) one hundred and fifty (150) feet, containing all the lands in said bounds.

Together with a right of way forty-two feet wide adjoining land of Samuel Ryer from the premises described in a deed from Daniel Mapes to Frederick Grote, John Berrian, John Cornell, Henry Stoney, and George Banks, dated July 9th, 1866, to the road leading from West Farms to King's Bridge, over land formerly conveyed by Daniel Mapes to Alfred E. Miller by deed dated March 1, 1852, and recorded in Westchester County Register's Office in Liber 112 of Deeds, Page 268, November 28, 1845, and the same is particularly reserved by said Mapes in said deed for himself, his heirs and assigns forever.

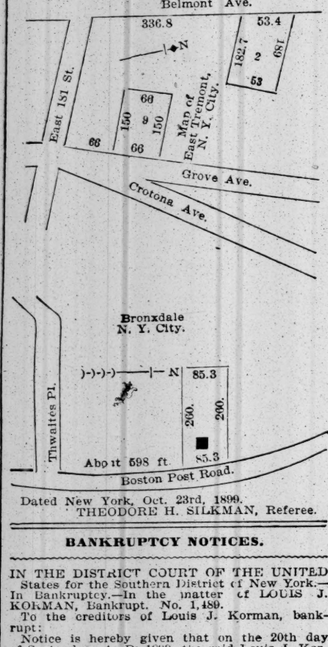
SECONDLY—All that certain house and lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Town of Westchester, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the road leading from New York to Boston adjoining land of Thomas Booth, thence running south twenty degrees west along said road eighty-five (85) feet and three inches to other land of George Booth, thence running north eighty and a half degrees west along other land of said Booth two hundred and sixty (260) feet to land of Thomas Booth, thence running north twenty (20) degrees east along said Thomas Booth's land eighty-five (85) feet and three inches to a stone fence, thence south eighty degrees and thirty minutes east along the said stone fence as the same now stands and land of Thomas Booth two hundred and sixty (260) feet to the road aforesaid leading from New York to Boston, the point or place of beginning, containing one-half acre of land.

Being the northeasterly half of that certain piece or parcel of land conveyed by Joseph Greenhalgh and wife to the said George Booth by deed bearing date April 15, 1848, and recorded in Westchester County Register's Office in Liber 123 of Deeds, Page 359, April 27, 1848, at 4 P. M.—Dated New York, October 10, 1899.

THEODORE H. SILKMAN,
Referee.

WILLIAM ROMER, Plaintiffs' Attorney, White Plains, N. Y.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold, being the premises above described and referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



Dated New York, Oct. 23rd, 1899.
THEODORE H. SILKMAN, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS J. KORMAN, Bankrupt. No. 1,489.

To the creditors of Louis J. Korman, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Louis J. Korman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Oct. 14, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX A. SEIGEL, Bankrupt.—No. 2,389.

Notice is hereby given that Max A. Seigel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE D. SHERMAN, Bankrupt. No. 1,556.

To the creditors of George D. Sherman, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said George D. Sherman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SIMON STRAUSS, Bankrupt.—No. 1,495.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Strauss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 8th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID WORTMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David Wortman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said David Wortman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Oct. 23, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELLEN LARACY FINLAY, plaintiff, against JOHN GOODWIN and PHILIP LARACY as executors, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the intersection of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and running thence southerly through a party wall and parallel with the Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre of the block between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets; thence easterly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and through a party wall and parallel with the Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; to the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street; thence westerly and along the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet, to a place of beginning, known as No. 54 on a certain map of property belonging to the City of New York, and known by the street No. 66 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1899.

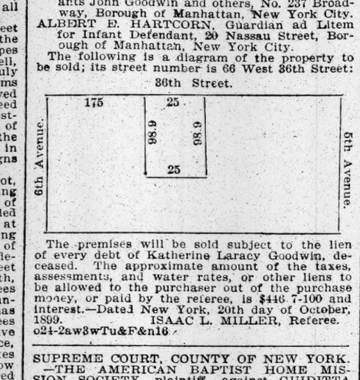
ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.

ROBERT DAVIDSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BENJAMIN F. EDSALL, Attorney for Defendants John Goodwin and others, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ALBERT E. HARTCORN, Guardian ad Litem for the infant defendant, 20 Vassar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 66 West 36th Street:



The premises will be sold subject to the lien of every debt of Katherine Laracy Goodwin, deceased. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $446 7-100 and interest.—Dated New York, 20th day of October, 1899. ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.

o24-2aw8wTu&F&n16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY, plaintiff, against GUIDITTA CAVINATO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the fifth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

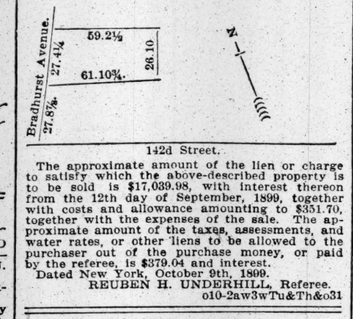
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue distant twenty-seven (27) feet eight and seven-eighths (8⅞) inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, said point being opposite the centre of a party wall, and running thence northerly along said easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue twenty-seven (27) feet four and one-quarter (4¼) inches to a point opposite the centre of another party wall; thence easterly nearly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-second Street and part of the distance through the centre of said last-mentioned party wall fifty-nine (59) feet two and one-half (2½) inches, more or less; thence southerly on a line perpendicular to One Hundred and Forty-second Street twenty-six (26) feet ten (10) inches to a point opposite the centre of said first-mentioned party wall, and thence westerly nearly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-second Street and part of the distance through the centre of said first-mentioned party wall sixty-one (61) feet ten and three-quarter (10¾) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.

EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 4 Bradhurst Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,039.98, with interest thereon from the 12th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $351.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $379.04 and interest.

Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.
o10-2aw3wTu&Th&o31

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hamilton Odell, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 2 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-1aw6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Burke & Co. Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 81 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my16-1aw6mTu

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of May, 1899. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. my2-1aw6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York. my9-1aw6mTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. au29-1aw6mTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899.

WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH,
Administrator, with the will annexed.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap25-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY J. SYME, plaintiff, against EDWARD DOWLING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the sixth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

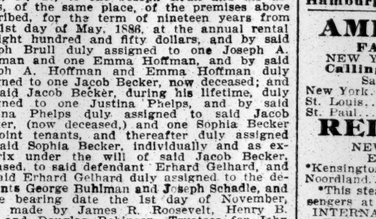
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of The Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, being part of a certain lot designated by the number 2 (two) on a map entitled "Map of Belmont Village, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," made by Andrew Findlay, dated Westchester, December 27th, 1851, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County. The premises hereby intended to be conveyed being bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Adams Place, distant two hundred and five and sixty-seven one-hundredths (205.67) feet southwesterly from the southwesterly corner of Adams Place and East One Hundred and Eighty-third (183d) Street, (formerly Columbia Avenue) and running northwesterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with Adams Place one (1) foot; thence again northwesterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, eighty-eight and nineteen one-hundredths (88.19) feet to Kingsbridge Road; thence in a southerly direction along said Kingsbridge Road, twenty-seven and seventy-eight one-hundredths (27.78) feet, thence southeasterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, eighty and forty-four one-hundredths (80.44) feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with Adams Place, one (1) foot; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street sixteen feet eight inches; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

ROOSEVELT & KOBBE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,226.50, with interest thereon from the 3rd day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $188.95, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $93 and interest.—Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.

ROGER FOSTER, Referee.

o10-2aw8wTu&F&n1

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—JOSEPH A. DEAN, EDWARD HOWE, and SHELDON LEAVITT, as trustees under the last will and testament of Edward Leavitt, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK A. ISHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the eighth day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and directed to be sold, and described as follows:

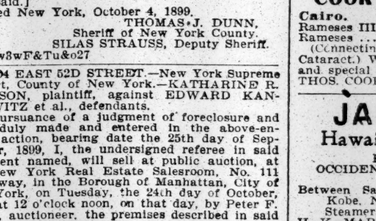
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street distant one hundred and sixteen feet eight inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Eighth Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street sixteen feet eight inches; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Frederick A. Isham by Jesse C. Bennett and wife by deed bearing date May 15th, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 7, Liber 38, Page 215, and indexed under block number 1,847 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

ROOSEVELT & KOBBE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, being the premises above described and referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Number 306 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $329.60, and together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $196.08 and interest.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

o17-2aw3wTu&F&n8

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —BRADLEY & CURRIER CO., Plaintiff, against ROBERT L. ASKEY et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:

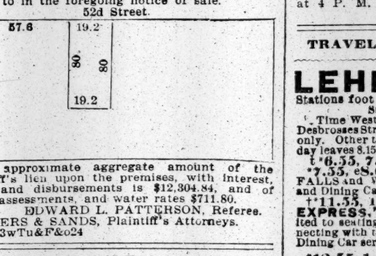
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and sixty-seven feet eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point in the centre line of the block between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, distant two hundred and sixty-nine feet six inches westerly from the westerly line of Seventh Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with Twenty-seventh Street, twenty-four feet six inches; running thence southerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and ninety-two feet two inches westerly from Seventh Avenue, and thence running easterly along the northerly line of Twenty-seventh Street twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24, 1899.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York.

Street and number of this property is 225 West 27th Street.



The premises will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, one for $25,000, with interest at 5% from May 31st, 1899, and the other for $2,500, with interest at 6% from May 31, 1899.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,817.17, with interest thereon from 23d day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to about $171.85, with interest from October 23d, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $376.49 and interest.

Dated New York, October 24, 1899.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

o24-2aw3wTu&F&nov14

PIANOS.

4 NEW UPRIGHTS,

Good make, fully warranted, usual price, $325.00; for special reason will sell fo

$225.00.

Sterling Piano Co.,

536 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York.—JOSEPH APPLEGATE, plaintiff, against ERHARD GELHARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of October, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the third day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Sheriff in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 27th day of October, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.:

All those certain leasehold premises, with the appurtenances thereto, described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot piece, or parcel of land

TROUBLE ON THIRD AVENUE

Electric Cars Not Running Well Until Yesterday Afternoon.

PASSENGERS GRUMBLE MUCH

Make the Lives of the Officials Burdensome with Their Complaints at the Delays.

The work of changing the cable system of the Third Avenue Road to electricity has given the company more vexatious delays than its officials bargained for. Incidentally the east side traveling public had its share of trials and tribulations during yesterday and Sunday and only a few who rode on the company's electrical cars on cable transfers seemed to appreciate the mechanical difficulties presented in such a big work and took everything good-naturedly.

The company had expected to start the cars Sunday afternoon, but the uncertainties of electricity untried gave a practical illustration of what it could do when it set out to be contrary. Announcement was made at 3 o'clock yesterday morning that in another hour the cars would be in operation, but it was not until 6 o'clock, however, that the first regular car was started north from the Sixty-fifth Street barns.

There was little trouble up to 8:15 o'clock, save the unavoidable delays at the transferring point at Sixty-fifth Street, and then the cars stopped. Then, between Eighty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets "short circuits" kept the electricians busy. In less than half an hour the passengers from down-town for up-town points had gathered at the barns in great numbers. They were kept in more or less degrees of irritability for perhaps half an hour longer, when the announcement was made that no more cars would be run for "some time," perhaps an hour or more.

Some of the more hot-headed ones were not backward in denouncing the company's action as a "gross outrage." The lives of all the officials in sight were made burdensome for the time being in vainly endeavoring to explain, but they gave it up as a bad job. The crowd, after wearing itself out in impatience, finally sought the elevated road or walked.

The difficulties of the 8:15 stop proved to be serious, and no cars were run north of the barns until 2:30 P. M., when the first car began its journey to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fort Lee Ferry. Cars were then sent out on a two-minute headway until five minutes to 3 o'clock, when another "short circuit" occurred near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. A delay of eighteen minutes ensued.

When traffic was resumed, the first car got away safely, but the second one became stalled at Eighty-fifth Street, where a large part of the trouble had occurred. Other cars in this section of the road were also stalled, but after a wait of five minutes, horses were brought into requisition and the cars dragged to Ninety-fifth Street, where the current was caught again. Thus cars then ran more or less uninterruptedly on a two-minute headway, each one being crowded to the utmost.

The transfers at the barns during the afternoon caused large crowds to congregate, the same being afflicted with the identical complaints of the morning crowd. At one time, shortly after 3 o'clock, nearly 300 people were waiting, and amused themselves with charging the company with nearly all the crimes in the calendar.

To make the lives of the railroad people all the more unhappy, not less than 500 small boys distributed themselves along the blocks and created ructions of various sorts. Their pranks were harmless for the most part, but wearing on the nerves of the motormen, who had hard work to keep from bowling over a reckless youngster or two in every block who persisted in getting on the tracks and remaining there to enjoy the excitement of a close shave.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street curve yesterday was the most dangerous corner in the city. Here the excavation is yet partially open, and with the crowded crossings and teams passing, the excitement was more than that corner had experienced since the cable was installed. There were several narrow escapes, one woman being nearly thrown into a trench with a baby carriage she was wheeling.

The company ran out thirty-three cars yesterday from Sixty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and to Fort Lee ferry. If the system works well to-day, the number will be increased to fifty, the number required to handle the traffic between these points. The old cars are now being used, but in a few days the new ones will be run out.

Superintendent Robertson became ill from overwork yesterday noon and was compelled to give up and go home. It was said at his office, however, that his illness is not at all serious, and that he will probably be out again to-day.

The change in the cable section from Sixty-fifth Street to Sixth Street will be completed in about a week from Sunday, and from Sixth Street to the Post Office soon afterward.

GEN. TRACY BEFORE MAZET.

Has Been Subpoenaed to Tell What He Knows of Ramapo.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy has been served with a subpoena to appear before the Mazet investigating committee on Oct. 31, the date set for the next hearing. He will then be interrogated by Frank Moss concerning his knowledge of the Ramapo Water Company.

Mr. Moss said yesterday that he had intended all along calling Gen. Tracy to the witness chair, and that he had made the promise to do so. "I am not in the habit of breaking my promises," said Mr. Moss, "and the reason that the subpoena was not served earlier was on account of the doubt concerning the date for the next session of the committee.

"When the date was finally agreed upon Gen. Tracy was at once subpoenaed. This was several days ago. I have every reason to believe that he will answer the subpoena and tell us what he knows of Ramapo. This testimony will probably close that matter up."

It was inferred from the last statement of Mr. Moss that Senator Platt will not be called as a witness, at any rate as regards Ramapo. Mr. Moss would give no decided answer either way, but it has been said that no connection between the Ramapo matter and Senator Platt has been shown, and that therefore it would be useless to call a witness who had no evidence or testimony to give.

It was also said yesterday that the criticism to which the committee had been subjected had decided it to call Gen. Tracy before the election, so that the absence of Republican leaders from the witness stand could not be used as campaign matter.

Gen. Tracy is called before the committee as the result of the testimony of his partner, Frank H. Platt, who, when he was a witness, declared that the Ramapo business had been brought into the firm by Gen. Tracy when he came over from Brooklyn in 1889. Mr. Platt said the firm, in the person of Mr. Soley, appeared before Gov. Morton in advocacy of certain Ramapo bills, and received a fee of $250. That was all Mr. Platt claimed to know of the matter. He said he owned no stock and knew none of his firm who did.

Catholic Women's Association.

The Rev. Father Edward W. McCarty, rector of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, in Brooklyn, has received notice from Melvil Dewey, Director of the University of the State of New York, that the Catholic Women's Association, at 10 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, which Father McCarty was instrumental in founding, will be recognized by the university as a university extension centre, "maintaining a course in practical domestic science." The association now has classes in cooking, sewing, dressmaking, and, among other subjects, typewriting, arithmetic, penmanship, spelling, English, physical culture, and vocal music. On Oct. 30 the first of the association's course of thirty lectures on psychology, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Manhattan, is to be given at Berkeley Institute, 183 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Lord Mayor Goes to Visit Friends.

Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin left the city yesterday to visit friends near Philadelphia. He will return to-day. During his absence John E. Redmond, M. P., and Thomas Kennedy, the Lord Mayor's private secretary, were perfecting papers connected with the Parnell Monument fund. The party will leave for Boston on Friday.

WILL OF EX-JUSTICE DALY.

Bequests to the Geographical Society and Other Institutions—Had No Blood Relative Left.

The will of the late ex-Justice Charles P. Daly was made public yesterday by being filed for probate in the Suffolk County Surrogate's Court at Riverhead, L. I. Mr. Daly died at his Summer home near Sag Harbor recently without a surviving blood relative. Henry R. Hoyt and Alexander T. Mason, his partners in the law firm of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, were named as his executors.

The executors estimate the value of the estate at $100,000, half personal and half real property. Among the principal bequests to institutions are:

To the American Geographical Society, the sum of $5,000, to be applied to the founding of a gold medal, to be awarded from time to time for valuable or distinguished geographical services or labor; also, silver box marked "C. Colon," purchased at Seville, Spain, from a descendant of Columbus; also, bound collection of pamphlets on general subjects, and also all geographical, ethnological, and anthropological works or books in any way appertaining to such studies that such society may think proper to select from the library, now in the house 84 Clinton Place.

To the University of the City of New York, for the law library, the collection of legal works, codes, treatises, digests, trials, bound and unbound; legal biographicals and all other works relating to the law or literature that are in the house 84 Clinton Place.

To the New York Historical Society, the sum of $5,000.

Henry R. Hoyt is made trustee for a fund of $20,000, the interest of which is to be paid to Rosalie Staples, sister of the late Mrs. Daly, during her life. On her death this $20,000 is to go to the New York Botanical Garden.

One-sixth of what remains after all the specific bequests have been provided for is devised to the American Geographical Society, with the request that only the income thereof be used by the society. Similarly, one-twelfth of this residue is conveyed to the New York Botanical Garden "as and for a memorial of my wife's late grandfather, David Lydig."

The will originally set aside $10,000 for the Sag Harbor Library Association, but in a codicil dated March 11, 1895, Mr. Daly revoked that bequest, with this explanation: "I am satisfied the people of Sag Harbor do not take any interest in the establishment of a permanent library in that village." The $10,000 was then divided between the Northern Dispensary of New York and the Association for the Improving of the Condition of the Poor, $5,000 each.

To Paul B. Du Chaillu, the explorer and his lifetime friend, Mr. Daly left in trust with Henry R. Hoyt $20,000, the interest on which Mr. Du Chaillu is to receive as long as he lives. On his death it is to be distributed among the residuary legatees. Mr. Du Chaillu, who lived for many years with Mr. Daly, is now living at the Marlborough Hotel.

To his partner, Henry R. Hoyt, Mr. Daly leaves the law library in the office of the firm. To Beatrice Hoyt, wife of Henry R. Hoyt, he gives all the articles and effects in the house at 84 Clinton Place not otherwise disposed of. To Maria R. Hoyt, her daughter, he bequeaths unconditionally his country seat at Sag Harbor.

To George C. Hurlbut, Librarian of the Geographical Society, $5,000 is given. A general bequest of $200 is made to all the servants in his employ at the time of his death, with specific gifts by codicil of $250 to one and $500 to two specially named servants. Two of the late Mrs. Daly's sisters, one brother, four nieces, and one nephew are named as residuary legatees.

The paintings owned by the late jurist, which he had given to his wife, who died before him, were transferred after her death to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

VANDERBILT WILL READY SOON.

Preliminaries Settled at a Conference—Many Signatures Needed.

The contents of the Vanderbilt will are not to remain secret much longer. Concerning it, Senator Chauncey M. Depew yesterday made this definite announcement:

"Just as soon as the necessary legal preliminaries can be attended to, the will is to be offered for probate. Mr. Anderson, the attorney, expects to have it ready by Wednesday or Thursday, and, unless something unexpected happens, it will be made public on one or the other of those days."

A conference was held yesterday, it is understood, at which W. K. Vanderbilt, Edward V. W. Rossiter and Attorney Henry B. Anderson were present and where some of the legal preliminaries to probating were discussed. One of the reasons for the delay in filing the document, it is said, is the necessity of having the signatures of all the beneficiaries, of which there are supposed to be a great number.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROOF OF INTENT ON QUESTION OF USURY.—Mrs. Mary E. Jacobs having collected $8,000 as administratrix of her deceased husband's estate from the United States Government, consulted George E. Marvine, who was the President of a bank in the town where she resided, in Delaware County, and who had been the intimate and confidential friend of her husband. He represented that there was a flourishing manufacturing firm or company in Ohio which would pay 8 per cent. for the use of the money, and deposit collateral security. Upon her objecting her ignorance of the Ohio concern, he offered to give her his note for the amount in addition, and did so. She received $640 interest yearly from 1889 to 1893, though it was never actually sent to her, Marvine saying the interest had come, and that he would place it to her credit in the bank. She had lived in Ohio, and knew that loans could be lawfully made there at 8 per cent. In a suit by George B. Davis, as administrator, against Marvine, the latter interposed the defense of usury, and claimed that when Mrs. Jacobs told him she was going to send the money West, he offered to give her 8 per cent. for its use, and, she consenting, he gave her the note. A judgment for the plaintiff was reversed by the Third Appellate Division in 1896, Justices Landon and Herrick dissenting. The Court of Appeals has reversed that tribunal and affirmed the judgment for plaintiff, entered upon the verdict. Mrs. Jacobs, who brought the action, and upon whose death since the trial Davis was substituted as plaintiff, was permitted on the trial to answer the question whether she intended to make an illegal and corrupt agreement with Marvine, and whether there was any intention on her part to loan the money to him. The Court of Appeals holds, adversely to the Appellate Division, that this was proper, where the transaction at the time of making the loan was in dispute, and was susceptible of different constructions.

***

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.—Simon Arendt gave a bond and mortgage upon certain premises, to which Julius Lipman subsequently took title without assuming payment of the mortgage. Lipman, who died, holding the title, by his will named Arendt and others as executors. They, in consideration of an extension of time to pay the mortgage, covenanted with the mortgagee that they would pay the principal sum remaining due. When they were about to make payment of the mortgage out of funds of Lipman's estate, Flora Lagowitz, a creditor of that estate, brought an action to restrain them from doing so, claiming it was their debt as individuals, and not the debt of the estate, and that they were insolvent, and the estate had not sufficient property to pay the debts. Justice Truax, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, granted an order enjoining the defendants, pending the action, from making such payment, holding it was already settled to be their debt as individuals, and overruling their contention that he should not entertain jurisdiction, but should remit the plaintiff to the Surrogates' Court.

Opening of Women's Law Classes.

The day and night women's law classes of the New York University held opening sessions yesterday in the University Building, in Washington Square. Mrs. John P. Munn, President of the Woman's Legal Education Society, presided. Chancellor MacCracken in a brief opening address in the morning spoke of the success that had attended Mrs. Munn's efforts to raise an endowment fund of $25,000 to support the work of the classes, about half that sum, he said, having been already subscribed.

Fined for Causing Smoke Nuisance.

Two smoke nuisance cases were disposed of in Special Sessions yesterday, the defendants pleading guilty. The defendants were the Morgan Iron Works of Ninth Street and East River, and Felix Mulgrew, who has a planing mill at 471 East Tenth Street. Justice Jerome, who was presiding, fined the Morgan people $250 and Mulgrew $75.

"Au revoir but not good bye.")

We are an acknowledged authority on clothing; but not on hygiene.

A well known physician tells us that the tighter you draw a garment, the closer you are brought in touch with the cool air. A loose baggy overcoat which falls rather than clings, is warmest; for the folds of cloth act upon the air-waves as does a break water upon sea waves.

Our overcoats are cut baggy; $15 to $55.

Winter suits with a touch of Summer's green — the latest touch of Fashion.

Sack coats or walking coats, $28 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
660 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FIRE IN A CROWDED FACTORY.

Cars Blocked in Park Avenue—Three Alarms Turned In.

Three alarms were sent out for a fire which was discovered shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the six-story brick building 104 and 106 East Thirty-second Street, occupied as a factory by Herts Brothers, architectural woodworkers.

The third alarm was sent out because of the number of persons employed in the burning building, and also because next to it was the Hotel Immense, and only a short distance away the Park Avenue Hotel.

A great crowd—estimated at 8,000—watched the fire and kept busy the force of 125 policemen, there was a street car block of short duration on Park Avenue. A water tower which responded to the third alarm failed to work. George Westberg, the engineer, whose hair, eyebrows, and eyelashes had been singed by the flames, came running out of the building, crying:

"My God, the office boy's in there!"

This proved untrue.

The fire started in the basement, and was caused, it is believed, by the dropping of a lighted match by an office boy who was looking for certain plans. In the basement were thousands of these plans and designs, each of considerable value. It seemed at one time as if the entire building were afire, owing to the great smoke, but the flames were confined to the basement and first floor. The fire was out by 3 o'clock. The loss is estimated at about $4,000.

The same building was afire in 1882 and was gutted. It was then the Morrell Storage Warehouse.

WANT NO NEW DISPENSARY.

East Side Physicians Petition the Charities Board Against the Emanuel.

A bitter fight is being waged among physicians of the lower east side over the proposed establishment of the Emanuel Dispensary by a society under the leadership of Dr. M. J. Burstein. The opposition to the scheme is headed by Dr. Mark I. Knapp of 280 Broome Street, who has prepared a petition to the State Board of Charities to forbid the institution of the dispensary, on the ground that it will be a violation of the new dispensary law.

Speaking of the controversy, Dr. Knapp said yesterday: "The new law can only permit the dispensary to be established after it has been proved to be a charity. It is not a charity, but is solely a money-making venture of Dr. Burstein and his followers, who are trying to cover over the real object of the plan. In the lower east side there is no need of any more medical charities, and the people now get the advantages of drugs and doctors far more cheaply than they would with a dispensary system. Ninety per cent. of them belong to societies or lodges which enable them to have cheap medical attendance."

The faction in favor of the dispensary makes counter charges of self-interest against those who are opposing them, claiming the new venture to be one of pure philanthropy.

There will be a hearing of the petitioners before the State Board of Charities on Wednesday afternoon, and a representative of Controller Coler will be present.

VALUE OF PROMISE TO MARRY.

Established Legally in a Case Involving Transference of Money.

Bessie Larkin, when asked, in April, 1895, by John B. Reilly, then eighteen years old, to marry him at a future time, agreed to do so if he would transfer to her a fund he had on deposit in the Kings County Trust Company. Reilly consented, and a contract to marry was entered into between them. On the 2d of April, 1898, Reilly having then become of age, he, in fulfillment of the agreement, assigned the fund to Miss Larkin.

During the three years of their engagement Reilly had incurred obligations to Emelie S. De Hieropolis, Richard E. Carpenter, and others. The former, after securing judgment against Reilly, which was returned unsatisfied, sued him to set aside the assignment to Bessie Larkin, on the ground that it was made with intent to hinder and defraud creditors, and that she was privy to such intention. Carpenter, who had obtained an attachment which was attempted to be levied on the fund, was made a party defendant.

Bessie Larkin claimed she did not know of these obligations on the part of Reilly when she accepted the assignment. The court decided upon the trial that she was entitled to hold the fund "as against the whole world." The First Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment, Justice Patterson, who gave the opinion, holding that whatever may have been the intention of Reilly in making the assignment, if Bessie Larkin was ignorant of the intention, and gave her promise to marry in good faith, conditioned upon the assignment of the fund, and it was assigned in pursuance of the agreement, she became a purchaser in good faith for a valuable consideration.

As to the claim on the part of the plaintiff that the agreement not being in writing was within the statute of frauds, the court said the statute could not be availed of to set aside a completed transaction.

Col. Gardiner Keeps Tabs on Lawyers.

Considerable speculation was indulged in yesterday morning in the four parts of General Sessions by the appearance of special stenographers from the District Attorney's office. Col. Gardiner says he has so little confidence in what a member of the bar tells a Judge when asking for an adjournment that he takes this way of putting him on record, so that when the case comes up the next time and an adjournment is asked for the lawyer cannot inform the Court that the case was adjourned on the previous occasion at the request of the District Attorney. The special stenographers remained in court until the calendar was gone over.

Must Pay $250 for Evicting a Family.

Herman Berkowitz, who resides in Brooklyn and who owns the tenement at 271 Delancey Street, was convicted last week in Special Sessions for a violation of the Sanitary Code, and the Justices withheld sentence until they could decide what punishment would be adequate. Berkowitz dispossessed a family who could not pay rent when one of the children was suffering from scarlet fever and the apartments had been quarantined by the Health Board. Justice Jerome yesterday imposed a fine of $250 on Berkowitz.

Dr. Hanchett's Analytical Recital.

Dr. Henry Granger Hanchett, Director of the Adelphi School of Musical Art, gave the first of his Autumn series of analytical pianoforte recitals yesterday afternoon in the assembly hall of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, in co-operation with Adelphi College. The series is intended to give an exposition of the art of music as distinguished from its technique. Dr. Hanchett's topic yesterday afternoon was "Life in music; an analysis of the effect of different rhythms upon the vitality of a tonal subject."

Divorce for Mrs. Charles L. Bucki.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an absolute divorce to Hattie E. Bucki from Charles L. Bucki, President of the Bucki Pine and Lumber Company of Florida. Mr. Bucki was directed to pay his former wife an annual allowance of $2,500. Louis R. Hammersiough, brother of Mrs. Bucki, testified that Mr. Bucki has an income of $50,000 a year, and owns a house in Seventy-ninth Street valued at $64,000.

Fell from the Sixth Floor to Death.

Philip McCabe, a bricklayer, fifty-five years old, of 70 Orchard Street, Newark, N. J., fell from the sixth floor to the cellar of the new building at the corner of Broad and Water Streets last evening. He was dead before the arrival of an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital. McCabe leaves a widow and several small children.

Mr. Straus's Gift to Officer's Widow.

Nathan Straus yesterday called at the stables of the mounted police, near the sheepfold in Central Park, and left $100 with Roundsman Smith to be given to the widow of Matthew Faulds of the mounted squad, who was killed Friday by being thrown off his horse.

Upholstery Department.
Fourth Floor.

About 500 pairs French hand-made Renaissance Lace Curtains,—full size,
$9.50, $12.50, $16.50;
Value $13.00 to $27.00 per pair.

Satin Lamballe Portières,—50 inches wide, 3 yards long. Colors:—Crimson, cerise, terra-cotta, nile, rose, sage and turquoise, $8.75 per pair.

Estimates and sketches for all kinds of interior decoration and draperies on application.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Who Knows

the value of a suit chosen at random from our stock?

Clothing, like coin, must be taken on faith—the character of the stamp must make them current.

Our label in a garment is a passport of reliability.

Oxford Grey Top-Coats are "going like smoke;"—The $18 & $22 lines are special favorites.

A half a dozen styles of Cheviot and Homespun Business Suits,—(grey and greenish effects), with either double or single breasted waistcoats, at $18, would easily bring $25.

What do you think of "patent leathers" that won't break through? Our $3 Monarchs are guaranteed.

We carry Umbrellas even when it doesn't rain; $2, $2.50, $3.50 & $5.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

ESTABLISHED 1848.
Smith, Gray & Co.
NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Stripes For Men.

The hard-surfaced Striped Worsted makes an ideal Business Suit. It looks well, wears well and keeps its shape well.

A number of patterns here, $20 to $28.

Suits, too, in all other good fabrics and in all good shades, $15 to $35.

Cravenette Rain Coats, $25.
Fancy Shirts, $1.50 to $2.50.
Dress Shirts, cuffs attached, $1.50 and $2.
Fancy Half Hose, 25c. upward.
The best $3 Hat.

Anything and everything good in Top Coats, $15 to $32.

Prompt attention to post orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

Deimel Tuesday
Doctrine

Winter is a hazardous time to wear woolen undergarments.

One is in peril if he takes his Turkish bath out of doors with him, as do wool wearers.

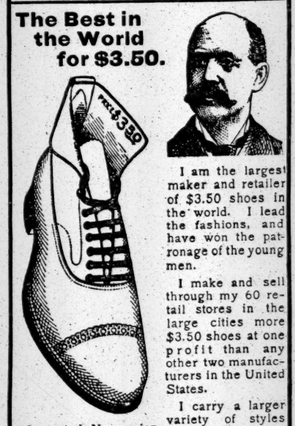
Deimel Linen-Mesh is an underwear newly discovered,—no, it was promulgated in principle by the Mosaic law, and should never have been abandoned.

Goods and reasons at

"The Linen Store"
JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.
14 West 23d St., New York

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The Best in the World for $3.50.



Imported Norwegian Russet Calf, on the famous Warwick last, knob toe. Calf lined, full double sole to heel. Others charge $5 to $6 for its equal. Sent by mail for $3.75.

I am the largest maker and retailer of $3.50 shoes in the world. I lead the fashions, and have won the patronage of the young men.

I make and sell through my 60 retail stores in the large cities more $3.50 shoes at one profit than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

I carry a larger variety of styles and widths of men's $3.50 shoes than any other shoe dealer in this city.

Catalog free.
Factory: Brockton, Mass.

Over 1,000,000 Wearers

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A PANORAMA OF LOVELINESS.

Our cabinets: some with paintings worthy of Angelica Kaufman.

Shepherds and shepherdesses on the shaped mahogany doors of the Louis Seize cabinets; Court life on the gilded wood of Louis Quatorze cabinets; ladies and cupids beautify the Louis Quinze specimens—artistic gems finished with the infinite delicacy of miniatures.

We have exquisite hand-tufted Aubusson and Savonnerie carpets, copies of those which once graced Versailles and the Tuileries.

Lovers of artistic furniture cannot afford not to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
JACOB LITT ..... Proprietor
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 SHARP
JULIA ARTHUR
In the Great Imperial Spectacle,
MORE THAN QUEEN.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....8:15 sharp
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesdays & Saturdays.
E. H. SOTHERN and MISS HARNED
THIS TUESDAY, 8:15, the new romantic drama by Leo. Dietrichstein, entitled
THE SONG OF THE SWORD.
FIRST MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY, 2.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2
.....THIRD MONTH.....
Charles Frohman presents
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs
WITH ITS SPLENDID CAST,
Including CHAS. RICHMAN & MRS. GILBERT.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St.
LAST WEEK. Evgs. 8:20.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LORD and LADY ALGY
NEXT WEEK
HENRY IRVING,
MISS ELLEN TERRY.
(OPENING PLAY.) ROBESPIERRE.
***SEATS READY THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. RICE & COHEN Edison Moving 15, 25, 50c. PICTURES.
Caron & Herbert, Jess Dandy, Georgia Gardner, 30ths

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. Marie Dressler KITTY MITCHELL.
30 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. CLARA BUTT.
WED'SDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 8:15. Mr. N. VERT announces the American début of
CLARA BUTT
The Eminent English Contralto.
Res. Seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Management ..... HENRY WOLFSOHN

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Season tickets with reserved seats for the series of five matinées or five evening concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3. Boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Sale now open.

Keith's Continuous Performance.
CHINGLING FOO.
STANTON & MODENA. MELVILLE & STETSON.
Biograph.....Yacht Races.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
A delightful picture of early New York.
WM. H. CRANE
PETER STUYVESANT GOVERNOR OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

THE NEW YORK & Promenade de Luxe. Broadway, 44-45 St.
Evenings at 8:15. LAST DAYS. MAN IN THE MOON JR.
INCL. SAM BERNARD & FOUGERE.
Prom. de Luxe 8 to midn. Neapolitan Orchestra.
Sunday Eve. Colossal Concert. Popular Prices.

CASINO! T-ngt! The Lyric Novelty! 2d Time of the New Opera! ALICE NIELSEN Opera Co. in The Singing Girl!

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8.20. Matinées, 2.15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. The Dramatic Sensation of the Year.
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN. "Uproariously Funny."—Herald
THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Formerly Lyric.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinée, Saturday at 2.
JULIA MARLOWE IN Barbara Frietchie.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way
Next Monday, Mrs. Smith's night. Souvenirs.
Nov. 2, Mr. Smith's night. Souvenirs.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Ev'gs. 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th St.
WHIRL-I-GIG and "THE GIRL FROM MARTIN'S"
Also OLIO. MATINEE SATURDAY.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
***Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY.
GAY MASQUERADERS
Great Burlesque. Fine Vaudeville.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.
Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Undermuslins.

Women's Muslin Underwear is always a text of large importance. Our present prices give the subject extra interest. By placing great orders just before the value of everything about the garments took a big rise we are enabled to offer new, fresh goods at old rates. All that we would say may be expressed as follows: "Our prices are from 20 to 40 per cent. less than elsewhere."
That is not a mere hollow phrase. It represents a literal truth.

Optical Department.

The new Optical department on the second floor is ideally organized. It is equipped with all the latest instruments and is under the direction of a thoroughly competent optician—a graduate—who will test your eyes free of charge. Bring your oculist's prescriptions here to be filled. Extreme and scientific care will be taken to give you the proper lenses. Our prices are certainly a third lower than others charge.
In addition to regular lines of Optical Goods you will find full assortments of Barometers, Telescopes, Pocket Compasses, Ear Trumpets Lorgnettes, Opera and Field Glasses.

Furniture—in Annex.

Our Furniture advertising is never humdrum or commonplace. It gets into the newspaper columns on the strength of interest and merit. Thousands of people are on the alert for economy in Furniture. Every line we print appeals to them. It would be a waste of effort and ink to emphasize the quality of the Furniture we sell. You are familiar with its character. We've labored too hard and long to win your confidence to endanger it by offering less than the best. You'll err dismally if you judge of the worth of the following by the prices quoted. Similar grades and styles will cost you very much more elsewhere.

Morris Chairs, solid oak frames, brass rods, reversible denim-covered cushions in your choice of several colors, worth $4.00; at . . $2.49

Rockers, solid oak, fancy slat backs, full arms, seats upholstered in Belgian velours, choice of several colors, worth $3.50; at . . $2.49

Women's Rockers, golden oak, high backs with twisted spindles, spring seats, upholstered in satin damask or tapestry in various colors, worth $3.50; at . . $2.99

Chiffoniers, solid oak, five deep drawers, enamelled sides, pattern top, carved gallery backs, worth $6.50; at . . $4.49

Couches, all hair, spring edge, covered with velour or corduroy in several colors and finished with four rows deep tufting, worth $15.00; at . . $11.99

Dining Tables, quartered-sawed oak, highly polished top four feet square, massive turned legs, may be extended to eight feet, worth $25.00; at . . $20.24

Sideboards, solid quartered-sawed oak, adorned with heavy hand-carved dragon heads, swell front, bevelled French plate mirror, worth $50.00; at . . $43.77

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